REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,622.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance .... Rs. 42
Half Year .... ,, 24
Three Months .... ,, 14
One Month .... ,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do .... ,, 2 8
Third do .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Negapatam	6
,, Carwar	26	,, Madras	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Alleppy	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
August 1873.		,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Colombo	2	,, False Point	13
,, Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Koweit	4
,, Muscat	24	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH Aug.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:—

To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 15th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£11-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	26	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 18th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

6 cases Merino Cloth, each 30 pieces.
H. R. & Co.—1,698 Boxes Martel's Brandy of 1 star.
178 ,, ,, ,, of 2 stars.
15 ,, ,, ,, of 3 stars.
In diamond, F. & Co.—1 case 44 sets French light Cavalry Harnesses, complete.
16 Cases 80 sets English Cavalry Harnesses, complete.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., in the premises of the late N. FERNANDES, Esq., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, cutlery, &c., dining-room furniture, such as chairs, dining tables, sideboard, screens, circular tables, English sofa and drawing room chairs, easy chairs, chiffoniers, pier tables, teapoys, 3 light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, camp cots, hanging and clothes presses, dressing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, half-backed couches, pairs of globe lamps, pictures, a square Pianoforte, &c.

At 2 P.M.

An open-door Office Shigram, with lamps, cushions, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases Grey Dhoties.
10 Bales Grey Printers.
2 Cases Superior T. Red Cambrics.
2 cases containing best electroplated tea and coffee services, cruet stands, 10, 12, and 14 in round waiters, sets of spoons and forks, butter-coolers, oblong-waiters, biscuit boxes, &c.
1 case Carpenter's Tools.

A quantity of sundry articles belonging to deceased estates, consisting of couches, wooden boxes, cooking pots, &c.

By order of the mortgagee, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Javeri Hemchund Nemchund—

1 Diamond Gulputta, 1 diamond Pochi, 3 Pandri, 12 Rings, and 1 Brilliant.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2616 and 2618, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parsee Rustomjee Maneckjee Barooch, on or towards the west by the public road called Ghogaree Mohulla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public road called Nizampoora Street.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Dhunjee Doonguria Street.

On MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Cowasjee Merwanjee Joga, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, hereditaments, and premises, situate, lying at Dhunjee Doonguria Street, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabout, bounded on the east by Dhunjee Doonguria Street, on the west by the property of Muncherjee Jeevunjee, on the south by the property of Limjee, and on the north by the property of Palonjee Eduljee Appoo, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 55.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-trade, consisting of office furniture, Oilmanstores, &c., &c., at the Auction Room, in Meadow Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July 1873, at 1 o'clock, noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and In Re Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, an Insolvent, consisting of glass door cupboards, treasury chest, counters, show cases, chairs, teapoy, small quantity of oilmanstores, Japanned foot-bath and water cans, English concertina, velocipede, glassware, wall lamps, plated ware, steel powder and pastes, copper water pots, scale thermometer, compass, double barrel gun, sword, opera glass, gilt brooches and rings, iron folding cot, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(By order of Cooverjee Sorabjee.)

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Room, No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, consisting of ebony, easy, arms and other chairs, blackwood pier and other tables, hat-stand, a pair of handsome real marble large figures with domes and gilt stands, few valuable large Parian figures with domes and gilt stands, an elegant marble fifteen days' time-piece, a large panorama ball on stand, pictures in gilt and maple frames, iron garden table and chairs, iron and blackwood camp cot, plated candlesticks with shades, hanging moon lamps, child's perambulators, a small collection of books, and other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shamrao Morojee Purbhoo, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to them.

On MONDAY, the 21st day of July instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-three feet in length and twenty-nine feet and four inches in breadth, be the same little more or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Ghatwady, near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a vacant portion of the said Ghatwady and the property of (the late) Bhasker Soonderjee; on or towards the west by the property of Ragoba Bapoojee Paradkur; on or towards the north by the passage adjoining the said part of Ghatwady and the property of the said Bhasker Soonderjee; and on or towards the south by the property of Vittoba Shunker Senoy; and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector and Land Revenue under No. 140, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 17 and now under No. 18, and now standing in their respective books in the name of the said Shamrao Morojee, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Shamrao Morojee and his tenant or tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and place of the above property, apply to the Undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT.

The only preparation which can be relied on for producing

LIEBIG'S MILK,

Has been the means of saving many infants' lives, and may be given to Patients of all ages.

Bottles .... Re. 1 & Rs. 2,
AND WHOLESALE.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOONS HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a FACTORY, up country, containing FULL PRESSES in complete working order.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Establishment at Sholapore as it stands.

The same consists of Two Nasmyth's three Cylinder Presses, with Engine and Boiler complete, a spacious Press house, Engine and Boiler house, two large Godowns, Engineer's Bungalow, and a large space of Ground measuring 13 acres and 20 goonthas.

The Press house is most conveniently situated near the Railway Station, and there is a Railway Siding laid on from the Main Line right along the building from which Bales can be loaded direct into the trucks.

Offers should be sent to the Office of the Company, where any further information can be had on application.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, East India Press Co., Ld.

Bombay, 11th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant Endowment Assurances on the Positive System, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

Positive Promissory Notes are given in the same manner as with Positive Life Assurance Policies, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These Endowment Assurances afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65 he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55, desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payment over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be paid on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Bombay Office:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Broach Agents:
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Poona Agent:
B. PHILIPS,
Chemist and Druggist (Successor to Kemp & Co.)

YEARLY, HALF-YEARLY, AND QUARTERLY PREMIUMS

to be paid for a Policy of Rs. 1,000.

1. Paying up in 5 years by 5, 10, or 20 Premiums, with participation in profits.

Age next Birthday.	If paid up in 5 annual premiums. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			If paid up in 10 half-yearly premiums. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			If paid up in 20 quarterly premiums. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	47	13	4	24	8	0
25	98	8	0	51	11	4	26	8	0
30	106	12	8	56	1	4	28	11	4
35	116	2	8	61	0	0	31	4	0
40	126	10	0	66	8	0	34	0	8
45	138	5	8	72	10	0	37	3	4
50	151	6	8	79	8	0	40	11	4
55	166	4	8	87	5	4	44	11	4
60	184	6	8	96	13	4	49	9	4

2.—Paying up in 10 years by 10, 20, or 40 Premiums, with participation in profits.

Age next Birthday.	If paid up in 5 annual premiums. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			If paid up in 20 half-yearly premiums. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			If paid up in 40 quarterly premiums. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-fortieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 25.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	49	14	8	26	3	4	13	6	8
25	54	0	8	28	6	0	14	8	8
30	58	12	0	30	14	0	15	13	4
35	64	2	0	33	10	8	17	4	0
40	70	4	0	36	14	0	18	14	0
45	77	4	0	40	9	4	20	12	8
50	85	5	4	44	12	8	22	15	4
55	95	7	4	50	2	0	25	10	8
60	108	15	4	57	3	4	29	4	8

3.—Paying up in 15 years by 15, 30, or 60 Premiums, with participation in profits.

Age next Birthday.	If paid up in 15 annual premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			If paid up in 30 half-yearly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 35-5-4.			If paid up in 60 quarterly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-sixtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 16-10-8.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	36	6	0	19	2	0	9	12	8
25	39	8	0	20	12	0	10	10	0
30	43	1	4	22	10	0	11	9	4
35	47	2	8	24	12	8	12	11	4
40	51	15	4	27	4	8	14	0	0
45	57	9	4	30	4	0	15	8	0
50	64	7	4	33	13	4	17	5	4
55	73	11	4	38	11	4	19	13	4
60	86	10	8	45	8	0	23	4	8

4. Paying up in 20 years by 20, 40, or 80 Premiums with participation in profits.

Age next Birthday.	If paid up in 20 annual premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			If paid up in 40 half-yearly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fortieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 25.			If paid up in 80 quarterly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-eightieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 12-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	15	10	0	8	0	0
25	32	6	8	17	0	8	8	12	0
30	35	7	4	18	10	0	9	8	8
35	39	0	8	20	8	0	10	8	0
40	43	4	0	22	11	4	11	10	0
45	48	6	8	25	6	8	13	0	8
50	55	2	0	28	15	4	14	13	4
55	64	8	0	31	14	0	17	5	4
60	78	0	8	40	15	4	21	0	0

5. Paying up in 25 years by 25, 50 or 100 Premiums with participation in profits.

Age next Birthday	If paid up in 25 annual premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs 40.			If paid up in 50 half-yearly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fiftieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 20.			If paid up in 100 quarterly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one hundredth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 10.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	13	4	13	10	0	7	0	0
25	28	5	4	14	14	0	7	10	0
30	31	2	0	16	5	4	8	5	4
35	34	6	8	18	1	4	9	4	0
40	38	7	4	20	3	4	10	6	0
45	43	10	0	22	14	0	11	11	4
50	50	8	0	26	8	8	13	9	4
55	60	6	8	31	12	0	16	4	0
60	74	12	8	39	4	8	20	2	0

6. Paying up in 30 years by 30, 60, or 120 Premiums, with participation in profits.

Age next Birthday.	If paid up in 30 annual premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4			If paid up in 60 half-yearly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-sixtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 16-10-8			If paid up in 120 quarterly premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being a hundred and twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 8-5-4		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	23	8	8	12	5	4	6	5	4
25	25	12	0	13	8	8	6	15	4
30	28	6	8	14	14	8	7	10	8
35	31	10	0	16	10	0	8	8	0
40	35	11	4	18	12	0	9	10	0
45	41	0	8	21	8	8	11	0	8
50	48	5	4	25	6	0	13	0	0
55	58	12	8	30	14	0	15	13	4
60	73	13	4	38	12	0	19	13	4

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time, on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

Policies issued for Short Terms of from 1 to 10 years, and Native Lives Insured for Life or for Short Terms of from 1 to 10 years. Prospectuses and Tables of Rates to be had of

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The PUBLIC SCHOOLS against THE WORLD will be continued TO-DAY, at 5-45 P.M.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half Year ending 30th June 1873 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1873.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WRITTEN OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned till the 21st instant, inclusive, for the MATERIALS of GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW No. 30, at Upper Colaba, and of its Outhouses.

The Buildings to be pulled down, the Materials removed, and the sites levelled, all by the Contractor and at his expense, within one month from acceptance of offer, or a further payment to be made of Rs. 20 for each day's delay.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 12th July 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE present term of the above-named Society 1871-1873 determines on the 31st December next.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Society's Offices on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, who shall frame the Articles of Association, allot the Shares, and, generally, make all the arrangements necessary for the renewal of the Society.

Applications for Shares will in the meantime be received at the Society's Office from and after the 15th instant from Shareholders and others desirous of holding Shares in the New Society.

When a sufficient number of applications has been received and the Shares have been allotted by the Provisional Committee, a General Meeting of the then Shareholders will be summoned to elect their own Directors, who will also undertake the conduct of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business.

It is proposed to increase the number of Shares to 500 of dlrs. 2,500 each, with dlrs. 500 paid up instead of 250 Shares of dlrs. 5,000 each with dlrs. 1,000 paid up.

It is likewise proposed to alter the Articles of Association, so as to provide for a continuous re-allotment of the Shares, by a Board of Directors, at the close of each financial year, in order to avoid the great inconvenience attendant upon reforming the Society at the end of every three years, and likewise to enable the Directors to declare dividends yearly or as often as the profits of the Society will permit of it.

Forms of Application for Shares as subjoined will be obtainable from the Secretary of the Society on and after the 15th instant, and also from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June 1873.

*** The Forms above referred to can be had on application to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

AN ENTIRE RIDDANCE MAY BE EFFECTED OF RATS, MICE, AND COCKROACHES BY USING THE VERMIN EXTERMINATOR OF D. S. KEMP & Co.

It contains an extra quantity of phosphorus (the great secret in these preparations), it is guaranteed to be fatal, and no Rat was ever known to refuse it. The *dictum* that "Phosphorus Paste is useless" will be speedily corrected by the effects of this "Exterminator."

Per Bottle .... Rs. 1

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet their approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER ARETUSA, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,		32
Ditto	,,	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,,	quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	,,		22
Ditto	,,	pints	12
NIERSTEINER	,,	quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	,,		16
OPPENHEIMER	,,		20
GEISENHEIMER	,,		18
Ditto	,,	pints	10

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.
10 ,, ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING HOCK.
A VERY SUPERIOR WINE.

		Rs.
Quarts	per doz.	28
Pints	,, ,,	15

CLARET.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto	,,	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine		,,	21

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine	per doz.	quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Frères	,,	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	16

Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

		Rs.
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	24
Ditto. ,, Green Label	,, ,,	27

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

PORT WINE AND SHERRY.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied	per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. ELGIN,
GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE,
Quarts and Pints.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,
Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

J. NEUBERG.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

'The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of their SEASON'S STOCK of GYMKHANA KIT, which has been carefully selected by "Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & COMPANY," for whose Manufactures they are the Sole Agents in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a Firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing Materials and whose practical knowledge secures to Constituents advantages rarely obtainable in this country.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this KIT at a small increase on English retail rates, guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best Manufacture.

BALLS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls .... each	4 4	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use ... ,,	3 8	4 0

BATS.

A 1 Cane Treble-handled Clapshaw	10 12	12 0
Treble Whalebone	10 12	12 0
Single Cane	9 0	10 0
Match Bats, best selected	6 8	7 0
Do. do. for practice	5 0	5 8
Presentation Bats	18 0	20 0

BOOTS (CRICKETING).

Boots, best Buckskin, with spikes .... per pair	10 0	11 0
Shoes do. do. .... ,,	10 0	11 0

GLOVES (CRICKETING).

Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber .... per pair	5 0	5 8
Gauntlets, for wicket keeping, superior ventilated .... ,,	6 4	7 0

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buckskin, and Chamois Skin	5 8 to 7 0	
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8 to 10 0	
Sheets, Scoring .... per dozen	2 4	2 12

STUMPS.

Stumps, best, with brass tops and iron points, from	5 0 to 9 0	

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKETING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Nets, for Long-stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted posts, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c .... each	16 0	18 0
Measures, solid leather, from 22 yards upwards, from	3 0 to 7 0	
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality, per dozen	1 12	2 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition .... each	0 14	1 0

RACKET KIT,

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

Racket Bats, of best quality	10 0	11 0
,, ,, ,, Cane Handle.	12 8	14 0
,, Balls ,, ... per doz.	1 8	1 12
Fives ,, ,,	3 12	4 0
Racket Shoes, ,,	10 0	11 0
,, Presses .... from	5 0 to 10 0	
,, String .... per set.	3 8	4 4

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8	7 0
Masks .... from	6 0 to 10 0	
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 0
Jackets	12 0	13 0
Single Sticks .... per pair	1 0	1 4
Basket Hand Guards .... ,,	1 4	1 8
Buffal ,, ,, ... ,,	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Steel, best .... per lb.	0 12	0 14
Galvanized Iron .... ,,	1 0	1 2
,, Brass .... ,,	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

TAYLOR & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BAPTY'S BREAD, is sold at 10 lbs. for the Rupee, and is known as the cleanest and purest Bread in Bombay.

CABIN BISCUITS Rs. 13 and 15 per cwt. SHIP BISCUITS (reduced price) Rs. 11 per cwt. Superfine Flour, in 28 lbs. tins, Rs 3-12-0; per cask, 196 lbs., Rs. 23.

BAPTY'S BRAN, reduced to 8 annas a maund, for Cash. Credit, 10 annas. This Bran has excellent feeding properties for Horses, &c., &c.

BAPTY'S PASTRY is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay.
Try BAPTY'S fresh ROYAL BISCUITS.
58 Falkland Road, and 5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the SHIKARPOOR COLLECTORATE, a LOCAL FUNDS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER. TERMS as follows:—

(1.) Actual Travelling Expenses to Sukkur, provided the joining time prescribed by the Rules of the Public Works Department be not exceeded.

(2.) Salary from date of joining Rs. (550) Five Hundred and Fifty per mensem, with fixed Travelling Allowance at Rs. 150 per mensem.

(3.) Leave, &c., the same as allowed to Officers joining the Public Works Department.

(4.) Six (6) months' notice on either side of termination of Agreement.

Apply by letter, post paid, enclosing authenticated copies of Testimonials to the President of the District Local Funds Committee, Shikarpoor.

N. B.—A reply will be sent to the successful Candidate only. The fact of the appointment having been filled up will be duly advertised.

L. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Collector and President District Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, 28th June 1873.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The next CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admission by Tickets—Price ONE RUPEE each—obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY, FRESLAUER, and Co., and Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co., or by payment at the Doors.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, to ELECT a DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the room of Mr. JAMES MACALISTER, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th July 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz.:—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.
CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A. M. Edin.} With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Wartenby, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th July 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Unjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1873, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Unjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,
"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"
By Major W. A. Baker, R.E.
Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned

against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume,

but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 12TH JULY 1873.

THE rates of exchange on London are nominally the same, no special business being reported.

Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11⅛d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 10⅞d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10⅞d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand .... 99¼ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Four & half per cent.	106⅝ to 106¾d.
Four per cent.	104⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years, do. do.	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½	per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½	"
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	"
Do.	on Merchandise		7½	"
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½	"
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	"
Do.	do.		7½	"
Bank Bills			6½	"
Mercantile Paper			8½	"

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107⅜
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES are quiet and unchanged, owing to want of demand. To load from Kurrachee in August several charters have been concluded. The John Adamson, 1,090 tons, has been chartered at a lump sum of £5,200 for Liverpool, £300 more if sent to London. The steamers Narenta and Oscar, both left Suez, have also been chartered at £3-0-0, and the sailing ship Peeress and Athene at £2-15-0 for London.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	none loading.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Trieste	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Havre Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Bank of Bombay shares at quoted rates. Spinning and Land shares steady. Press shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
19,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	776¼
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	275
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235 xd
—	£20	109·1·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·3·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,440
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,155
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,675
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	140p.	Manockji Petit's	1,270
600	1,000	a	40 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
800	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,265
610	2,500	400	216p.	Royal	2,375
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,270
	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	375
	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
	2,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,100
	5,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150		all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,600
300	2,000		75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200		6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,2[illegible]
250		1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
201		350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	730
	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,900
	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co.	800
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
100*	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	..			Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

WE have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices continue nominally unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

950 pieces Grey Jacconets44 in 20 yds. 2 11/16 lbs. at Rs. 2 5 6
1,500 " " Madapoll's 32 in 24 yds. 3 " at " 2 2 3
300 " " Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6 " at " 4 3 0
2,500 " White Jacconets40 in. 20 yds. at Rs. 2 4 to 3 4 0

COTTON.

The market on Saturday closed very dull, and prices were drooping. There was almost no disposition on the part of purchasers to effect purchases, and consequently a very small business was done generally at a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

[illegible]	at Rs. 190 to Rs. 192
[illegible]	at " 195 to " 196
[illegible]	at " 215 to " 220
[illegible]	at " 200 to " 210
[illegible]nuggur	at " 188 to " 190
[illegible]	at " 195 to " 196
[illegible]	at " 180 to " 182

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50	candies Bhownuggur	at Rs. 189
60	" Karanjo	at " 192½
25	" Bharoc	at " 180
50	" Veerawul	at " 168
25	" Akote	at " 196

YARNS.

The market remains unaltered in every respect, and no sales have come to our notice.

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Elizabeth	Narbett	Gopalpore, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Assyria (s)	Howell	Coast, Calcutta, and China.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.

The ship Knight Companion, Cassey, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstane (s), 6 packages tobacco, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 4 casks medicine phials, and 1 cask square bottles, T Sumsoodin ; 2 casks empty sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthuckey.

John Adamson (s), 1 case bobbins, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 65 bales wool, Cutchra Dossa.
Centurion, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Elcano, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, Edward Baudry & Co.
Virago (s), 2,000 bags linseed, David Sassoon & Co ; 735 bundles myrabollams, Burjorjee Framjee; 3 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 40 bales cotton, Purmanund Geerdhur ; 53 bales cotton, Framjee Sealy & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s),30 cases blood stones and 6 bales hides, Hassum Noor Momed ; 3 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 8 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Gangjee ; 4,000 bags linseed, Rall Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 78 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 186 pieces elephant teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 1 bale cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 1 box Cambay stones, S N Talalce ; 61 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Momed Abdool Khaluk ; 5 boxes silver coins, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; 1 bag silver coins, Hajee Sallay Mahomed, Hajee Sullaman ; 28 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 10 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Esmael, Hajee Habib ; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 53 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 41 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 37 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co ; 7½ chests opium, Sumruthroye Khetseedass ; 10½ chests opium, Hajarimull Nursingdass ; 10 chests opium, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy ; 43 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 12 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall & Co ; 14 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall ; 5 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy ; Lungrana & Co; 15 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 5 chests opium, Hajareemull Nursingdass ; 5½ chests opium, Venichund Jeeta ; 12 chests opium, Bunodeeram Bulchund ; 17 chests opium, Ramnaron Buldew ; 17 chests opium, Ramsook Premsook.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 12.

Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Smith, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

JULY 12.

Gibbs, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

JULY 13.

O'Dowd, Paymaster, 41st Regiment, to join, to Moultan.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, July 12.*)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Capt J W O'Dowda, District Supt of Police, Allygurh, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June.

Mr G E Low, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Bareilly, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Aug, 1873.

Mr C Prentis, Civil Surg, Goruckpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug, 1873.

Mr D D M'I Campbell, Asst Mag, Etawah, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 7th June last.

Mr L H G Thomas, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Allygurh, during the absence on leave of Capt J W O'Dowda, or until further orders.

Mr W A Howe, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Humeerpore during the absence on leave of Mr Halkett, or until further orders.

Besheyshur Dyal, Tehseeldar of Jhansie, to officiate as an Extra Asst Commsr in the Jhansie Division during the absence of Ahmed Hosein, on leave, or till further orders, and to be posted to Lullutpore.

Mr R D Spedding, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Goruckpore, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Bustee, during the absence on leave of Mr F E Elliot, or until further orders.

Asst Surg A M Paterson, of the 1st Regt N I, to officiate as Civil Surg, and to be Supt of the Jail, Goruckpore, during the absence on leave of Dr C Prentis, or until further orders.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified :—

Maj Henry Russell Wintle, Station Staff Officer at Futtehgurh, under Section 20, Act XXII of 1864, for the trial of breaches of cantonment rules within the Cantonment of Futtehgurh.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under Section 10 of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open during office hours, at the said office, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

"Improved means and appliances for lighting by electricity :" by Alexander Nicolaievitch Lodighin, of St Petersburgh, in the empire of Russia.

"Improvements in apparatus for operating railway brakes :" by Walter Bartlett Chapin, of Wickford, Rhode Island, in the United States of America.

"The explosive spherical shell-bullet to be fired from a rifle or a smooth-bore gun :" by J Meade, inventor of the explosive spherical shell-bullet."

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 18	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 14	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

5½ P.M.			7 P.M.		
Friday	July	18	Monday	Oct.	13
"	"	25	"	"	20
"	Aug.	1	"	"	27
"	"	8	"	Nov.	3
"	"	15	"	"	10
"	"	22	"	"	17
"	"	29	"	"	24
"	Sept.	5	"	Dec.	1
"	"	12	"	"	8
"	"	19	"	"	15
7 P.M.			"	"	22
Monday	Sept.	29	"	"	29
"	Oct.	6			

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.			Supplemental dates.		
Friday	Aug.	1	Friday	Aug.	8
"	"	29	"	Sept.	5

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	"	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary,* containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the PARSEE JUSTICES of the PEACE has been INVITED by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, at MAZAGON CASTLE, to ELECT a DELEGATE in the room of the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.—The subject has already been ventilated in the columns of the *Gazette.*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—We have forwarded your hint to the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CABRAL—July 9th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. V. M. Cabral, Deputy Post Master, of a son.

ROBOTTOM—July 12th, at 5 Grant Buildings, Colaba, Mrs. Henry Robottom, of a son.

DEATHS.

PRESCOTT—July 11th, at Nassick, Percival, the fond and beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Prescott, aged one year and ten days.—R. I. P.

SWIFT—July 11th, at Byculla, Charlotte, the infant daughter of Alfred and Emma Charlotte Swift, aged 5 months and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EKINS—July 4, at Murree, the wife of Major C. Ekins, of a son.

HEARSEY—June 23rd, at Luckheempore, Oudh the wife of L. D. Hearsey, Esq., of a daughter.

LATHAM—June 30th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain H. Latham, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

LLOYD—July 5th, at Nynee Tal, John Hellings Lloyd, Bengal Civil Service, aged 32 years.

REED—July 5th, at Ferozepore, Bagnes Reed, Esq., Surgeon, H. M.'s 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, aged 36 years.

REES—July 7th, at 7, Chapel Road, Calcutta, Hastings, Mrs. A. D. Rees, of Monghyr, aged 63 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873.

THE decision of the shareholders of the Colaba Company, to erect a spinning and weaving mill on the premises, at a cost of ten lacs of rupees, will give Colaba its first cotton mill. In localizing the various industries, and even the trade in Bombay, no regard has been paid to the first requirement, of placing the trade or the industry in the most appropriate situation. There are some exceptions, however, to this rule : for instance, the cotton presses are mostly placed in Colaba, near the Cotton Green. That the Cotton Green itself has been placed in its present situation, or as we should rather say, that the cotton market is near Colaba, appears to be due to the execution of the Arthur Bunder Basin, and to the accident that Government held some spare ground near the basin. The unpressed cotton from the ports of Guzerat and Kattywar was landed at the Arthur Bunder, and as Government had no better use for the Esplanade land near the old timber depot, the native importers were permitted to use it for their cotton in the dry season upon payment of a pretty high charge. This was about twenty years ago. Subsequently the Colaba velard reclamation, both east and west of the old causeway, was undertaken and completed. This reclaimed ground is already yielding a fair rental to Government, and the increased accommodation has served to establish permanently the Bombay cotton mart in its present position. Year by year the quantity of cotton brought to the Cotton Green diminishes in proportion to the amount of up-country pressing, and it is not until unpressed cotton disappears from Bombay that the mart will be deserted. The Colaba cotton presses look for no extension of business ; the number of existing presses appear to be sufficient if not more than sufficient for existing wants : hence probably arises the resolution of the Directors of the Colaba Company to put their land to other uses ; —one of these, as we have just seen, is to establish a spinning and weaving mill.

Why the present cotton mills of Bombay should have been built in Tardeo, on the flats, and in Parell, may be accounted for by supposing that the promoters of the mill companies considered only the price of the land. When most of the existing mills were built, the ruling price of good land in Bombay was high, and the sites on which several of the mills stand were considered unfit for human habitation, and were purchased at a low rate. In other respects it does not appear that the sites of the cotton mills give them any advantage. Coal and cotton are carted long distances, and Mr. Fogo pointed out to the Colaba Company shareholders that one of the advantages which their mill would possess over others would be in the saving of cartage, and another that "there was an abundant supply of water for steam engine condensing purposes." These may be called permanent advantages due to the situation of the mill. The saving to be effected by these permanent advantages may not be considerable in a year, but it is their *permanency* which gives them weight. Mr. Fogo alluded also to the saving in the construction of the mill which would arise from the building material and machinery being brought to the spot by water. In machinery alone this saving will amount to about two annas per ton per mile on ordinary heavy machinery, and considerably more on boilers and the heaviest machinery. Being in the vicinity of a railway terminal station, may perhaps entitle the Colaba Company to count a small profit from this source. But there is one important advantage which the new mill at Colaba will undoubtedly possess, and that is in the improvement in its machinery. Prices are high in England at present, it is true, but if many of the existing mills have purchased their machinery at a cheaper rate, the higher rate which the Colaba Company will pay for its machinery will more than make up for the cost by its superiority over the machinery of fifteen and twenty years ago. What the compound engine is to the modern canal boat, that is the most recent engine and machinery including boilres to a new spinning and weaving mill. If the cost of fuel is high in Bombay it will be comparatively higher to the older mills than to the most recent. This is a part of the history of the mill industry of Bombay which is pretty well understood in this city, and it is probable that many of the shareholders of the Colaba Company quite understood its significance. Anybody who has seen coal carted long distances about Bombay will have perceived the loss that occurs from spilling from the ill-constructed bullock carts. The coal user may be tempted to say that the loss which occurs in this way is borne by the seller, and that payment is made on the quantity delivered. This is doubtless the fact, but it is scarcely necessary for us to insist that a loss of 5 or 10 per cent. in transit is provided for by the seller and falls ultimately upon the consumer of the coal. It does not seem possible to provide the trade of Bombay with any other than the pre-adamite country cart. Mr. Fogo may therefore justly reckon a small profit from placing the mill near the bunder. The extension of the number of spinning and weaving mills in Bombay will not affect the Indian market for the class of goods manufactured, for many a long day—always provided the price of cotton rules low, and that this will be its ordinary ruling rate, we have frequently declared. But there will be close enough competition amongst the existing mills, where skill and intelligence will make all the difference in profit when set against ignorance and stupidity. While an ordinary mill, as now worked, can yield a profit of 15 per cent. to the shareholders, an ordinary bad or defective mill need not collapse, but the shareholders must be content with a smaller profit depending upon the amount of economy within. It seems that it was this average profit of 15 per cent. on the capital which is now earned by an ordinary average mill that has influenced the decision of the Directors of the Colaba Company to establish a spinning and weaving mill upon the Colaba property. The name and character of Remington and Company give the assurance that the mill will be second to none in Bombay. In this respect we think the shareholders have no cause to fear. How the mill is to be financed is quite another question, and it is not one which concerns the public very much. The company has decided on raising one half the required capital on loan by debentures. It may not always be profitable to borrow capital to build houses, but if any mechanical industry can be worked at a profit of 15 per cent., and the building and machinery capital can be borrowed at 5 per cent., the question to be determined is—can the industry be sustained at that profit until the debentures are paid off?

The spinning and weaving industry has been badly treated in Bombay, and yet with all its defects it has yielded a fair return to the shareholders in most of the mills. We have always shown considerable interest in this industry, chiefly because of the extensive employment it gives to the labouring classes, and for the mechanical education which it imparts to the most intelligent of the working hands, by means of which they become capable of setting up small industrial ventures of their own. Every extension of the mill industry, when honestly undertaken, is entitled to our support. It remains for those who undertake to establish new mills in Bombay to look well before them and see that economy of manufacture has been carefully considered and honestly worked out. It is not for realizing grasping fortunes that the cotton industry is intended, but for feeding the labouring poor while securing to the capitalist a safe and permanent investment of his capital.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FROM a resolution of Government, published in another column, it will be seen that the Government decline to alter the rules for regulating the election of members of the Municipal Corporation by rate payers so as to exempt native ladies from personal attendance at the polling places. Government point out that when the Municipal Act was under discussion in Council no allusion was made to the question of admitting female voters, and that there is good ground therefore for believing that it is only from an examination of the precise wording of the law that the possibility of obtaining such votes has presented itself to the minds of those interested in the election. Government also see that the enforced seclusion in which the lives of most native ladies are passed must leave them in entire ignorance of the character and capacity of the several candidates, and that their votes given under such circumstances would be merely the result of external influence. Even the natives themselves must agree in the justice of this remark ; and the decision of the Government not to alter the rules for elections so as to admit native ladies to a privilege which was never intended to be conferred upon them, and which would be practically of almost no use to the public, and would besides probably in many cases be abused, will, we should think, have the approval of all but the parties who were interested in the obtaining of females' votes.

WE frequently hear of the number of sovereigns paid per square foot for land in London, and we suppose nearly every one has come to regard the land in London as the most valuable of any ground in the world, so that the statement that the value of land at New York is, according to a calculation made by the *New York Herald,* nearly 50 per cent. higher than that of land in London, comes upon us to our surprise. It seems that certain property lately purchased in the south-east corner of Wall and Broad-streets in New York fetched as large a price as was ever paid for lots of the same dimensions in England or any other country for business purposes. The total cost of the property in question was 947,700 dollars, and at the rate of about 107 dollars and 46 cents. per square foot. Plots of land in the Fifth Avenue fetch prices at the rate of 240 dollars the square foot. Referring to some observations made by the *Times* as to the value of land in the city of London, and to a statement that the highest rate per acre for unbuilt land in the city of London may be taken at £1,000,000, and that such value constitutes fully three-fourths of the value of the property after it has buildings upon it, the *New York Herald,* presuming this statement has reference to the most valuable estate in London, remarks that at the rate estimated by the *Times,* assuming twelve "lots" to an acre, and 2,500 feet to a lot, the estimate of property in New York on the above basis will range at nearly fifty per cent. more than that in the English metropolis. Comparisons, therefore, between the relative worth of real estate in the two cities largely preponderate in favour of New York, and "no matter how much the increase in property may be in London in time to come, we will," adds the *Herald,* "not only keep our own, but shall steadily continue to increase in proportion to the time already elapsed."

THE Raichore mail train was detained yesterday for four hours at the Ghauts on account of some accident on the line.

MR. THOMAS COOPER, the traveller, is expected from England to officiate as Political Assistant at Bhamo during the absence of Captain Lowndes on furlough.

IT has been reported from Aden that heavy rain fell in the interior on the 29th June, flooding the river which passes through the Lahej territory, and filling the small canals that serve to irrigate the land under cultivation.

THE balance sheet of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June 1873, shows gross earnings Rs. 45,725, and divisible profits equal to 14½ per cent. per annum on the Bank's capital. The directors recommend a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, placing Rs. 2,500 to the reserve fund.

THE *Indian Daily News* good-naturedly protests against the insertion of its opinions without the accompanying arguments in the "Opinions of the Indian Press" issued in a summarized form in the *Pioneer.* The result in a recent instance, our contemporary naively remarks, was a paragraph "which it would require a full-blown lunatic to produce."

THE Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, writing on the 8th March, forwarded a copy of letters received from Saood bin Feysul, in which the latter announced that he had become ruler of all Nejd, and that Abdullah his brother had been besieged in Riaz. He had declined an interview with Raoof Pasha at Baghdad, through inability to leave his newly-acquired country, and was solicitous for Colonel Pelly's support either by effecting a peace or aiding him in war.

THE Scotch Conservatives are about to start a daily paper in Glasgow, and £70,000 are said to have been subscribed for the purpose. Every penny of it will be wanted. New offices are being built, two Walter machines (each costing over £3,000) are being constructed, and the new venture is to be launched with great spirit. Dukes and very wealthy commoners, we believe, are interested in it. The business manager will be Mr. Frederic Wicks, now on the staff of the *Times,* and author of a useful little treatise on "The British Constitution." The editor will be Mr. Patteson, who formerly conducted the *Press.*

ON Monday, a solicitor appeared before one of the judges of the Small Causes Court at Madras on behalf of a Mr. Clay, who having failed to pay an instalment decreed by the Court, the judgment creditor had obtained a warrant of arrest on his person. The solicitor produced a medical certificate that Mr. Clay was dangerously ill, and said that any intimation of a writ having been taken out against him was likely to result in the death of the patient. He applied to the Court to issue a notice to the judgment creditor to show cause why the execution of the writ should not be suspended for a time. He further said that if the warrant were put in force, and the gentleman died, the act would amount to murder. His Honour asked the solicitor if he had never heard of a corpse being arrested on a warrant and released only when the writ was satisfied. Eventually, after a reference to the first judge, execution of the warrant was ordered to be suspended for two months.

THE *Englishman* :—A resolution of the High Court is published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* under the heading of "The Suspension and Degradation of Babu Khettar Prosadh Mukarji, B.L., Moonsiff of Kandi." After an enquiry by the Judge of Moorshedabad, it appeared that the Moonsiff's conduct had been marked by lax and unsystematic procedure ; disregard of the convenience of suitors and witnesses ; habitual violation of law and principle in his mode of giving judgments, with disregard of rules and orders in some other respects ; neglect of his seristha ; neglect of execution cases, reviews, and other miscellaneous matters, in favour of original suits, which obtained more prominent notice. The Moonsiff's defence was over-work, but this the High Court declined to accept as a justification for the above conduct ; though they considered that the errors of the Moonsiff were chiefly those of temderament, and such as might, with self-control on his part, be corrected. He had previously borne a good character, and been assiduous in the performance of his duties ; so, instead of dismissing him, the Court ordered his suspension to the end of June last, and his reduction to the 3rd grade of Moonsiffs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

PARLIAMENTRY.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

According to private advices received from St. Petersburg General Kaufmann returns to Tashkend with his troops about the middle of August.

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone denied that the privileges of the Lords were violated in dealing with the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. He proposed to proceed with the constitution of the Supreme Court of Appeal, omitting the words "extinguishing the jurisdiction of the Lords," and leaving to the latter the opportunity of spontaneously relinquishing their privileges.

The Tichbourne prosecution is finished, and the trial has been adjourned until the 21st inst.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

The betrothal of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia was announced yesterday. The English Press express warm satisfaction.

PARIS, 11TH JULY.

An International Commercial Congress is proposed to be held in Paris for the purpose of adopting a single treaty between all Foreign Powers, based on the treaty of 1860.

There has been a review of 80,000 troops at Longchamps in honour of the Shah.

The Germans have commenced the final evacuation of France.

MADRID, 12TH JULY.

The Carlist leader Saballs with 4,000 troops have surprised and utterly routed the Republican forces under General Calbrinetty near Ripolu. General Calbrinetty was killed.

3,000 workmen have made a proclamation at Alcoy ; the town-hall and other buildings were afterwards burnt.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	70,000 bales.
" " Imports of Cotton.	71,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	920,000 "
" Week's Sales of Surats	14,000 "
" " Imports "	30,000 "
" Stock of Surats	328,000 "

Surats during the week have been pressed for sale, and there has been only a moderate trade demand.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy and unchanged. Arrival prices are 1/16d lower, and the London Cotton Market closed very flat.

Fair Dhollera, 6d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7lbs. Shirtings	7s. 10½d.
8¼lbs. do.	9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 1⅜d.

MESSRS. BLAY AND MACKINTOSH in their last circular state that "the total number of bales of cotton shipped from Bombay and Carwar during the six months ending 30th June last was 790,570 bales, of which 544,353 bales were forwarded by steamers, and 246,217 by sailing vessels. By steamers there has been a decrease of 48,000 bales in shipments to the 'Continent generally,' but an increase to Trieste of 35,087, and Venice 12,103. For 'Russia,' 7,838 bales went to Cronstadt, and 4,339 to Odessa from Carwar ; but the total shipments to Odessa show a decrease of 7,966 bales. For 'France' shipments show a falling off of 28,013 bales. 107,844 cwts. of wheat and 96,209 of seeds have been shipped by steamers during the past six months." Steamers appear to be gradually driving sailing vessels out of the trade, for during the year ending 30th June last, out of 925,497 bales shipped, 648,191 bales were forwarded by steamers, and only 277,306 bales by sailing vessels. 158 vessels were employed in removing the above quantity, 111 steamers representing a net tonnage of 127,951 and 47 sailing vessels 59,948 tons, for Europe, during the six months ending 30th June. The principal shippers of cotton from Bombay from 1st January to 30th June were as follows :—

	Bales.		Bales.
Gaddum & Co.	76,475	Grendon, Tippet & Co.	12,186
Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	49,152	Killick, Nixon & Co.	11,537
Peel, Cassels & Co.	39,799	Jules Siegfried & Co.	11,168
Knoop & Co.	37,236	Kunkler, Preiswerck Co.	10,800
W. Nicol & Co.	34,741	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	10,300
Ralli Brothers	34,690	Ewart, Latham & Co.	9,868
Volkart Brothers	24,815	Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	9,168
W. & A. Graham & Co.	23,515	George Lockhart & Co.	8,015
Wallace & Co.	19,365	Spinner & Co.	7,767
Austrian Trading Co.	19,073	Framjee, Sands & Co.	6,148
Finlay Scott & Co.	17,932	G. Sigg & Co.	6,032
Lyon & Co	16,677	King & Co.	5,949
J. C. Bushby & Co.	15,063	D. Sassoon & Co.	5,360
Finlay, Muir & Co.	14,354	Planque, Vinay & Co.	5,078
H. Clason & Co.	12,269		

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR HARDING succeeds to the divisional command vacated by General McMurdo. He will probably go to Alahabad, General Macdonell retaining Rawul Pindee.

OF the regiments arriving from home, the 2nd Battalion 7th go to Poona, the 2nd Battalion 22nd to Hazareebagh, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade to Umballa.

THE half-yearly returns of commissariat stores, such as camp kettles, cooking utensils, measures, &c., in use with British corps, directed in G. G. O No. 510, dated 8th June 1866, to be furnished to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, will no longer be necessary, but the articles must be included in future in the half-yearly returns of commissariat stores which, under paragraph 16 of G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872, officers commanding batteries, corps, and detachments have to forward to the local executive head of the Commissariat Department for transmission to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

The Horse Guards has been compelled to decline with thanks the many offers of officers who expressed their readiness to proceed, if required, to the West Coast of Africa for duty during the war. From generals downwards there has been exhibited a commendable desire to uphold the honour of the nation. This spirit of patriotism is deserving of all praise, and we doubt not the Commander-in-Chief and his officials will be found mindful of the claims of those who have placed themselves at the service of the country, when the opportunity arrives for recognising them. His Royal Highness has been obliged to refuse the proffered assistance, but he will none the less have appreciated the spirit in which it has been offered. So long as the present race of officers continues there is no fear of the British flag being trodden on in any quarter of the globe, if money and support are only forthcoming.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE NEW EXTENSION OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Patree branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which will be opened for passenger traffic on Monday next, starts from the Ahmedabad and Wudwan line at half a mile from Veerumgaum station, and terminates at the Government salt works at Kharagora on the verge of the Runn of Kutch. The line was intended for the salt traffic from the Runn, but it passes through a fertile district to Patree, and it will probably have a considerable traffic.

The total cost of the line has been, all charges included, Rs. 32,000 per mile, so that this extension affords an example of what may be done in northern Guzerat, where many fertile districts yet remain to be opened up.

We have learned the following particulars of the works. The line is provided with three stations of a permanent but inexpensive design. At each of the intermediate stations, Jhoond and Patree, there are 2,000 feet of sidings, and at Kharagora 4,000. The line is laid throughout with rails 48 lbs. to the lineal yard on creosoted cross sleepers of 9 by 4½ section and ten feet lengths at 2 feet 3 inches apart, and on the gauge of the main line. The works throughout are light, but the curves and gradients are of the best, and all the work done is of good quality, no inferior masonry or timber work having in any case been used.

The line is unfenced ; there are no level crossing gates or lodges, and the stations are without platforms, but the road will be sufficient for a very considerable traffic.

The construction of the branch was sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1871, and the works were let by contract to be completed within twelve months from that date, but the rails, which were sent out by the State Railway Department, did not commence to arrive until June 1872, whilst the fastenings were not delivered until December 1872, and the branch was opened for salt traffic on the 12th ultimo.

The line constructed, in this case on the ordinary gauge for traffic, with the wagon and carriage stock of the main line, but with light engines, may be fairly compared with the proposals for cheap narrow gauge lines, not one of which has yet been ever estimated to be constructed at a rate of cost so low as the actual expenditure in this case. With the exception of the cost of three new light engines, no outlay has to be incurred on rolling stock on the Patree line ; whereas on a new gauge line a sum of at least Rs. 9,000 per mile additional would have been required for that purpose.

It is expected that the quantity of salt to be brought from the Kharagora works by rail will not be less than forty thousand tons per annum. The salt is known as "Patree salt" and is much superior in quality to coast salt. With districts extending over two-hundred miles into Central India have heretofore had their salt supplies carried on bullocks from Kharagora. Large quantities are now sent by rail to the Central Provinces, and as Government have arranged to close the numerous small salt works on the coast north of Surat, Guzerat will in future be supplied from Kharagora. The branch line will also be useful to cotton merchants, as the plant is grown over much of the country. Mandal, a well known centre of cotton trade, is only about nine miles from Patree.

THE great Maestro Verdi, perhaps the one destined to surpass even his celebrated countrymen Donizetti in point of number of scores, is now engaged in the composition of a new Opera, the subject of which is drawn from Sardou's work *La Patrie.*

IT is clear that the new era of merciful laws and moderate punishments, has not yet dawned upon Japan The number of lives lost during the late insurrection at Ono, in Yechizen, must have reached the number of forty or fifty, counting those slain by the soldiery, by drowning, &c. This estimate does not include the six men decapitated after quiet was restored. The fate of the ignorant farmers who are arrested is still in abeyance ; but the fourteen priests who were arrested for being implicated in the insurrection, and even accused of originating it, are now being put to the torture, to extort confession.

REVIEW.*

GREAT is the mystery of perversity ! We dig, and hedge, and dredge, and sow grapes, and when they grow, behold they are wild grapes ! Times without number, in life, are we confronted with disappointments and anomalies, which baffle all attempts at satisfactory explanation, and which must be relegated to the category of the mysterious. And this in nothing more than in the caprices of the human mind. Here, for example, we have an officer educated for, and trained in, a scientific branch of the service ; of admitted great talents ; from whom his corps in particular, and the public in a more general sense, expect to receive treatises, more or less able, on the engineering, or the scientific, enigmas of the day which interest men of science, when instead he turns round and amazes everybody by discoursing—on the Prophets ! The flutter of amazement and disappointment passed, incredulity begins (with considerable excuse), to force its claims to our attention. Can anything sound, or reliable, on theological matters, proceed from so inappropriate a source. Judgment is not infrequently given by default, and the world thus adds one more instance to its long list of unfairness, by condemning without enquiry into the actual merits of the candidate for public grace. We are, all of us, so very much the creatures of an insidious but potent conventionalism, that one half of even the intelligent portion of humanity would elect to be killed *secund'um artem* at the hands of a licensed medical practitioner than be saved by a quack.

The *Mystery of Iniquity* is the fourth pamphlet which Major W. A. Baker, R. E., has given to the public within the past eighteen months, and there is sufficient pertinacity shown in these efforts, to justify the suspicion that either the writer is in the stream of an exorable destiny which compels him to write and publish, or that he is voluntarily throwing himself in the breach of some yawning ignorance on the part of his fellow creatures, determined to awaken them to a sense of their danger, at whatever risk of contumely to himself for his officiousness. The latter view is, undoubtedly, the more correct one, though most people will tincture it with the ancient Roman proverb, *Fata viam invenient.* "Gladly," says the gallant author, "Gladly would we put it [the horrible vista of Satan manifest in the flesh] aside as a delusion, a vain imagination of our own heart, but we seem to see so clearly the coming evil, that we dare not be silent ; we are bound by our duty to our fellow travellers to point out to them the avalanche just loosing itself high up above us ; we must arrest their attention, and urge them to see to their own safety, before it comes down upon us, and overwhelms us with its well-nigh irresistible power." These are appalling words, and they are open to the constructions of opposite natures which, in times of security, are invariably put on similar forebodings ; that is, one portion of those who hear them think them to be mere heroics, droll, and anticipating but a bogus of terror ; others grant that there may be some shade of truth in it, but nevertheless condemn the anticipations as violent exaggerations, and regard their fulfilment as relegated to so remote a period, as to warrant, if indeed not to invite, indifference. We will be bound that this pamphlet of Major Baker will mainly fall into hands that fulfil one or other of these characterestics. Some few there will doubtless be, who will take high dudgeon at such presumptuous interference with the vested privileges of the clergy, the anointed ones, from whom alone they expect to receive anything like correct interpretations of the mysteries of theology. But it may be quite within the bounds of probability that all of such people may make a mistake, which may more or less affect themselves, or their children, or other connections. For, even granting that every attempt at a *literal reading* of the Scriptures must lead to inconsistencies, and confusion, it must be allowed that combinations of thought arise from such attempts as to develope a high moral tone, and contribute largely to strengthen our faith.

Major Baker does not stand alone in giving a lurid importance to the phenomena of spiritualism. Dating its commencement in the enthusiasm of the Fox family, (a small farmer in the county of Maine, State of New York), these demonstrations of spirits rapidly spread far and wide until they involved numerous families, some one or more members of whom were specially selected as the media of expressing what the invisible beings had to communicate. There can be no reasonable doubt that the opportunity of these marvels was seized by designing people to turn a dishonest penny, but there is, over and above such charlatanism, *abundant testimony,* of a kind sufficient, if given in a court of justice, to hang a man, that a mysterious agency had been either invoked, or had spontaneously, in its fit time, declared itself, and that it has gradually spread during the last quarter of a century until, at the time of our present writing, the belief in the communion between mankind, and the spirit world, is as firm and positively fixed with millions and millions of people, as they believe that they are living beings themselves. We presume that no intelligent person ever thinks of disputing this assertion. It then becomes a very serious question, to all reflecting minds, to endeavour to guage the progress—for it *is* spreading—of this extraordinary spiritology, and to fathom, if that were possible, the ultimate effect of it on the morality of the human race. We said just now that Major Baker is not the only man who has given his opinion, and fears, on this subject to the world. Not long since we had in our hands Dr. Nehols's book descriptive of America. This perfectly disinterested, and deep-thinking writer, alluding to the demonstration of spiritualism, says :—"Over a vast extent of country, from east to west, these phenomena existed, or were said to exist, in hundreds of places, and were witnessed by many thousands of people"; and he thereupon describes the various demonstrations with most of which our readers are probably well acquainted. Proceeding to moralize on the wonders he described, Dr. Nichols adds,—"It is the effect of all this which should alarm and warn the public. Spiritualism has separated many thousands of persons from the religious creeds in which they were educated, turning them adrift." It had, he observes, broken up hundreds of churches, and it produced, or developed, a tendency to insanity. In another place he says that "Individualistic and free-love doctrines" followed the adoption of spiritualism. Husbands abandoned wives, and wives abandoned husbands to consort with those for whom they had, what they were pleased to term, stronger spiritual affinities. Thus far Dr. Nichols, who, ten years ago, put his finger on the source of a new and growing immorality as the outcome of the "spiritualism" of the times, a consequence which Major Baker now deprecates in plain language in the pamphlet before us. Turning to Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Spiritual Wives," there is a remarkable observation by him in that extraordinary production which it were as well to reproduce here, to shew how the facts lie. "When a man becomes conscious that his soul is saved, the first thing that he sets about to find, is his Paradise and his Eve. It is a very sad fact, which shows in what darkness men may grope and pine in this wicked world, that when these perfect saints were able to look about them in the new freedom of Gospel light, hardly one of the leading men among them could find an Eden at home, an Eve in his lawful spouse." The "new freedom" Mr. Dixon speaks of is the enfranchisement induced by the seducing spirits, and when the immorality which resulted happened to declare itself in high quarters, we may picture to ourselves with reasonable accuracy what the lower orders do *en suite.* When a dam, situated in a high country, bursts, the villages on a lower level get engulphed because of their inferior position. Talk round the subject as one will, and shirk it by airy remarks that the morality of mankind today is no worse than what it was a few centuries back, if indeed it is not better outwardly, the discerning mind is yet forced to the contemplation of this most wonderful phenomena of spiritualism, *the like of which is not recorded since*

* The Mystery of Iniquity, by Major W. A. Baker, R. E. Bombay, 1873.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

the Flood. It is, beyond all doubt, a *novel* phenomena, in a large, and ever increasing scale; it is becoming a new religion, and no one can be blamed for setting himself to find out whence it came, and to what it is leading its votaries. This position must always remain impregnable; from it the philosopher has to scan the various claimants for attention to their various theories of the teleology of spiritualism. The first 16 pages of Major Baker's essay is taken up by his alleged proofs, from the Bible, that the spiritualism of the present day was predicted nearly two thousand years ago, as one of the signs of the end of all things. It is impossible for us to do more than refer to those pages; their readers must, each for himself, determine whether the citations from Holy Writ support the theory of this crusader against "giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." We offer no opinion, and can help our readers no further, in all conscience, than by observing that we have not, within the experiences of a busy life, met with any set of quotations from Holy Writ to show that the spiritualism of these days has its warranty in the Word of God. Books by the hundreds, and minor publications by the thousands, are incessantly poured forth by the apostles and disciples of the new religion (which is said to harmonize all religions) to show how good, how very good it is, how charming, how deliciously natural, but somehow these propagandists always forget to plumb the religion by the Scriptures. There are few men who have an old-fashioned reliance in the Bible but feel that the day is not far distant when the people now living, or their children, will have to elect between the rule of life laid down in the Bible, and the free-and-easy spiritualism which has already given the new world its Oneida Communists, and a growing hatred of the restrictions of matrimony. The wretched impostor Joe Smith, with his gross and impious sensualism, shattered the delicate tone of public morality, and Auguste Comte has essayed a successful attack on faith. Scientific men, moreover, every now and then assail the tenets of revealed religion, so that it needs but scant perspicaciousness to notice that ground is broken, and rails laid ready, to receive the car of infidelity to Biblical teachings, and small are the claims of that man to prophetical powers who predicts how gaily and smoothly that car will run on to its unhallowed station, freighted with how few, or how many, of mankind!

From page 17 Major Baker, in his essay, breaks a lance, or more properly three lances, with Spiritualism, with Free Love, and with the Swedenborgians. Succeeding to his citations from Holy Scripture that there will be days on earth when devils will be incarnate, will move among and undermine the chastity of men and women, the writer directs attention, primarily, to the wondrous developement of Spiritualism as the *beginning* of such a consummation, leading to his (Major Baker's) anticipation of

"A reign of lawlessness and terror, to be brought about by an open manifestation of those supernatural beings who, commencing with knocks, and fantastic tricks, have now so far advanced in free communication with man as to take complete possession of the faculties of some, writing long letters, and making elaborate drawings; speaking audibly to others, and making themselves partially visible to a favored few." (Page 19.)

From Spiritualism as the base, the writer passes on to its flanking supports, and cites Mrs. Newton Crossland's book, called "Light of the Valley," to give its evidence in favor of unblushing sensuality *founded on spirit teachings*. He sums up as follows:—

"The meaning of all this seems to be that, as Swedenborg declares the angels who occupy the highest or third heaven are so pure and innocent that they need no clothing, and that when lower angels wish to convince any one of their innocence they do so by presenting themselves naked to that person, *so that in the time of innocence which these spirits are about to introduce it will be the same*. The attendant nymphs who form the Court of the coming "Queen of Heaven" may, and probably will strive to convince us that it is all right, and proper, in a spiritual state, to be as nude as Eve was in those days when she was the sinless inhabitant of Paradise." (p.p. 35-36).

The italics in this quotation are ours, for we wish to mark, emphatically, the point which the writer has involved in his Watteau-like picture of Cleopatra and her attendant nymphs, and the lawlessness that he suggests.

Lastly Major Baker makes an onslaught on the other flank, on "the new Church signified "in the Revelation by the new Jerusalem," and falls foul of Mr. Noble's book, "An Appeal" in vindication of the doctrines advanced by Swedenborg. Major Baker has not a good word to say of these doctrines, and as we are no man's proxy, not of Major Baker nor of Swedenborg, we must decline to take one side or the other in the discussion, and must refer the more curious reader to the text itself. We however give, in accordance with the plan of this review, an extract containing the sum of the writer's opinion of the Swedenborgian Creed.

We have heard it said that Spiritualism is 'Rationalism with Satan's seal affixed to it,' and this is the most just description of the doctrines of the New Church, and of Mr Noble's book, which testifies on every page that it was inspired by Satan himself. And although it is said to give a luminous exposition of the whole doctrines of Christianity, we find that it completely ignores the coming Apostacy, and teachings of demons, out of which Antichrist is to arise; for not one word of warning is given against him, although no less than 97 pages are devoted to the praise of Swedenborg. We ask, why is nothing said about Antichrist? and we see only one reply possible, viz. that it is not politic of Satan to warn us against himself. The religion proposed to us is simply that man is God: it is nothing more than a glorification of Humanity, and a Deification of Reason, preparing us for the time when he who is to come in his own name, and not in the Father's name, will magnify himself above every God: he who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God or that is worshipped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God showing himself that he is God. But Satan is apparently compelled to affix his mark to all his works, and if the reader will look at the cover of the book, he will not fail to distinguish the ominous mark in the form of a repetition of sixes.

The whole tendency of the pamphlet is to show that the elements of temptation to sin, which heretofore existed, have already received, and are about to receive, most alluring and most powerful auxiliaries from a mysterious quarter; and that the *chief form* they will assume will be seductions (to fall from Christ) through personal sensualities which will appeal to both sexes alike, and which will go far even to deceive the very elect. That there is no escape for any one afflicted by such persuasions to sin, except by what St. Peter expressly advises, "the more sure word of prophecy," that is to say, "more sure" than our very senses. To make it plainer; the beings of lurid beauty and grace who (Major Baker says) will address themselves to win the regards of the daughters and sons of men, may *appear to be*, and feel like flesh and flood, but they are demons, and all who place reliance on the "more sure word" of the Bible may (if they choose) treat them *as demons*, and so escape from [illegible] damning blandishments. That the world is going from bad to worse, so that those who study the times cannot fail to note the great difference that exists between *professions* of morality and *practice*, in the various walks of life, and that the traditions which have helped to bind the faith of Christians to the doctrines of the Bible are attacked on all sides, and can barely hold their own! The subject is necessarily intricate, and we have some excuse to complain that when Major Baker thought proper to handle it at all, he should have *skurried* over it (to use an Americanism) as he has done. To any one who takes a lugubrious view of the state of humanity, there are, no doubt, abundant materials as evidence, though there may also be plenty *per contra*. For instance, a great deal of capital can be made of the new infernal proposal enunciated by Mr. Lionel Tollemache, that men and women be allowed a *right* to kill themselves, or their relatives, or anybody, who may be suffering from incurable maladies, or who wish, of their own free will, to "shuffle off this mortal coil". Well, the proposal was first put forward in mere fun, but it has been repeated in earnest by a man of some consequence; it has since gained the serious support of Professor Newman; and now to the list is added a gentle (?) advocate in Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshay (wife of an iron-master). That the English papers even afforded space to the discussion of the subject is a bad sign in itself, for there are some proposals which are, at the very outset, gross insults to humanity, and cannot be discussed. To parley with it may be to concede too much. What is the world coming to when it can deliberately talk over a project to legalize suicide (and in India renew the Suttee) and calmly speculate on the murder of those near and dear to us, whose very sufferings are a sacred trust to our faithfulness to them? The very devils, who are so soon to be incarnate if we are to believe Major Baker, may laugh with satisfaction to see how a few of us are ambitious of reducing the world to what is popularly described as "a hell upon earth." If extreme Liberalism leads to such vagaries as these, it may, after all, not be an undesirable antidote to have, on occasions, a little of wholesome Conservatism infused by such writings as the theological Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department has given in this pamphlet.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

House of Commons, June 20.

[Special Report for the "Bombay Gazette."]

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's evidence was resumed (Mr. Ayrton presiding).

In reply to the Chairman he said:—I now put in the Bombay Municipal Act passed in October last; the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council in reference to the passing thereof; petitions from the inhabitants of Bombay also in reference thereto; report of the Committee appointed by Government to ascertain the present financial condition of Bombay and the action of the Controller, together with the resolution of Government thereon; the names of the 25 Municipal Commissioners of Broach, of whom 11 are Government officials, 11 are non-official natives and 3 non-official Europeans. By a revenue Act certain officials of Government are ex-officio members of the Commission. In Broach a number of members of the Commission have been removed in a way not calculated to attract the notice of Government. The Collector at the head of the Municipality of every district has the privilege of selecting men whom he recommends as Commissioners. There is no limit of time for which they hold office. He may send in a new list when he pleases, and I am credibly informed that he omits the names of such as have offered opposition to the Government measures. There is no reason assigned for the omission, and it is not ever mentioned that any names have been changed.

The Chairman—Have you any evidence as to the administration of the local funds?

Yes; and of a most important character. The annual income of the local fund in the Municipality of Unglesar is Rs. 30,000, very little of which is spent in local works, and no money has been applied out of the local funds of Woodwara, midway between Bombay and Surat. Complaints have been frequently made to the Government officer of Surat that no allowance is made out of the imperial funds for necessary public works, while the local funds are applied to works of an imperial character. Feeders are made for railways, roads for bandstands are constructed out of local funds, in some places, and in Surat native gentlemen are not allowed to go or drive on the roads at the bandstand. I myself went to the bandstand, and the commanding officer threatened to take me into custody. I complain, therefore, that natives are called upon by means of this local fund to construct works which they are not allowed to use. The Ahmedabad Municipality was obliged to contribute Rs. 2,560 towards the maintenance of military roads in the cantonment beyond the limits of the Municipality. According to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Ellis in introducing the Local Funds Bill, no part of the funds was to be applied to imperial purposes, they were to be exclusively applied to purely local purposes, but in practice that has not been adhered to, as I have many instances to show. For instance, the local funds of the talookdari of Chowdassee have been diverted from their original purpose by Rs. 1,161 being applied to the purchase of machinery purchased from the Broach Exhibition, and Rs. 5,000 have been applied as a contribution towards a public park in Surat, while Rs. 30,000 have been diverted towards the construction of a public school at Surat. The local funds of Surat have been charged with a contribution towards the Surat Exhibition, and with other contributions towards purposes at variance with the rules regulating the application of the expenditure of local funds. [Witness mentioned a variety of other instances of the misapplication of the funds raised by local assessment]. In 1871 great irregularities and defalcations were discovered in the local funds of the Tanna district, and Government caused an enquiry to be made, and I desire the attention of the Committee to the report of the officer appointed by Government to enquire into the defalcations. Mr. Addis, in whose department these irregularities occurs, was appointed by the Municipal Commission, of which the Collector of the district is the President. Very heavy and oppressive tolls are levied upon the people, and they are incorporated with the local funds and appropriated to local purposes. For example, heavy tolls are charged on all carts passing to and fro on bunder causeways, and speaking generally the tolls levied are a source of great complaint and grievance among the inhabitants. The original object of some of these tolls was the maintenance of the works constructed, and I think the sum collected is greater than is required for the maintenance of the work. A riding path has been constructed in the cantonment of Poonah at the cost of Rs. 19,000 from the local fund—an equal outlay being met out of the imperial funds. The path is described in the Administration Report as one of the most useful and important works in Poonah, but it is of no use whatever to natives, who as a rule never ride in this Rotten Row. What I complain of in connection with it, is that such a riding path should be formed out of taxes raised from the poor villagers, who certainly will never use it. The local tax is in many districts collected in an arbitrary manner and under circumstances of great hardship to the natives. Sometimes the people not being able to appeal, and very often if appealing, getting no just redress [witness her cited a number of instances of this character]—

Mr. Crawford—On what authority do you make these statements?

On the authority of the persons themselves, or on very good reliable authority.

But they are *ex parte* statements?

I was not sitting in judgment, and could not call before me the Government officers to hear their reasons, but many of them are the statements to me of the sufferers themselves. Another grievance is that when an appeal is made, the complainant has no means of ascertaining the manner in which the Government officer meets the complaints. As an instance of the highhanded manner in which the Government have carried certain measures of law, I will instance the Cotton Frauds Bill, which was carried against the remonstrances of all classes of the community, native and European, and I put in the petitions against the Bill, which show the views of the community thereon. Owing to the resistance of the Bombay and Manchester Chamber of Commerce and others, the Viceroy was induced to veto the Bill. I believe the Act was passed at the instance of certain mercantile men who felt very much the evil arising from the frauds committed by the growers of cotton.

Mr. Smith—Was there not a great outcry from Manchester that they were injured by these frauds?

Yes.

Mr. Smith—Was it not necessary that Government should take some measures to suppress these frauds?

Yes; if the measures are successful.

Mr. Smith—No, no: was it not necessary that Government should take some measures to suppress these frauds?

I will give a qualified answer to your question.

The Chairman—Quite right.

Witness—If Government was to make a general law to repress frauds in trade, it would be quite right; but there are frauds committed in this country, for instance, in piece goods, which are sent out to India fraudulently prepared, and therefore subject to mildew, also there are frauds in seeds, and I do not see why a partial law should be introduced to regulate one portion of trade, while others are allowed to go on defrauding the public without let or hindrance.

The Chairman—Is not the objection to the Act rather of this nature—that under the Penal Code there is a sufficient power to check these frauds without the necessity of an expensive machinery for carrying it into effect.

Witness, Yes; another grievance is the operation of the Bunder Fees Act in Bombay, the result of which has been to impose on all goods and every package of personal luggage, and on all trading people, certain taxes, without any facilities, such as deep water basins, or docks or piers having been provided. For these, a larger outlay has still to be provided, and it will add to the liabilities of the port. The Bunder fees are levied to meet the interest on the Elphinstone Company's purchase money.

The Chairman—Is it not the case that several of these wharves which have been constructed enable ships to be unloaded and loaded at earlier or later periods of the tide than formerly?

Witness—I do not think that very much is gained in that way.

[A variety of questions followed to ascertain the effect of the recently constructed wharves on the unloading or loading of vessels, but the witness not being able to speak precisely, the evidence was struck out, that he might inform himself accurately of the facts, and lay them before the committee in precise shape at a later period of the examination. He stated that he thought it a great hardship that the public should now be called upon to pay these Bunder fees, when formerly they could pass over the Government Bunder free of charge.]

Witness—Another complaint I have to make is the want of sufficient publication of Bills which Government propose to pass into law—very often the public having no time to consider Bills affecting the whole population of the presidency. I think it is necessary to remodel the defective constitution of the Council, with the view of giving the natives an effective voice and a real and true representation, instead of the semblance which they now possess. I recommend a suitable extension of the Legislative Council by admitting a good number of properly qualified natives, elected by the inhabitants of the principal towns and districts of the Bombay Presidency. Laws are passed at present for which no necessity exists, and the expenditure has gone on increasing, and to remedy this I would have the items of the Budget discussed and sanctioned in the Legislative Council, with a veto on the part of the Governor, for reasons to be assigned by him, in the event of his not agreeing with the Legislative Council.

Mr. Smith—Will your elected Council be returned by universal suffrage?

No, by limited suffrage; some such suffrage as has been laid down for municipal elections by the Act of last year.

The witness here proceeded to analyse the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, and its machinery, with the view ultimately of showing its defects. He mentioned that the household expenses and tour expenses of the Governor of Bombay had increased two lacs of rupees since the transfer of the Government to the Crown. In the Secretariat department natives were eligible for the lowest grade of the Secretaryship only, and at present there was only one Hindoo and one Portuguese employed in that lowest grade. Great delay occurred in the transaction of business, and the officers were all paid at an extraordinary high rate. All this gave rise to great dissatisfaction, and called for measures being taken to place the administration on a better footing. He complained of the acts of a Secretary being allowed to be passed off as the acts of the Governor in Council without these being considered in full Council, and where individuals were affected without these individuals, either personally or by representatives, being heard before the Council. He recommended a change of the constitution of the Council, and a reduction in the large staff of Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. He would have also the Commander-in-Chief for India.

The Chairman—Do the people of India desire a Governor with a Council, or would they prefer a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the service in India?

Witness—It is an open question whether a Council is desirable or not; there are conflicting opinions among natives as to whether there should be a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor merely, and I should not like to say which opinion predominates; but if there is to be a Council it should be efficient.

The Chairman—What is the next point you have to direct the Committee's attention to?

Witness—If the Committee permit, I will now turn to the Public Works Superintendent.

The Chairman—Very well; we will next hear your evidence upon that.

Witness—Evidence has already been given before the Committee with reference to the Coor s and Engineering Colleges of India, that Government has offered high attractions to the natives which they have not responded to, and that the natives have not exhibited qualifications as engineers. With high respect to the high authorities who have so spoken, two of whom are General Strachey and Colonel Chesney, I submit that these statements are utterly baseless. As to Roorkee its first department consisted of military officers, and its second department is for sergeants, corporals, and privates, and natives will not attend these departments to be subject to the various slights that the sergeants, corporals, and privates would throw upon them. These departments are presided over by highly paid instructors. There is a third department for natives, in which none of these highly paid instructors teach, and in which instruction is only given in the vernacular. For all the good the Roorkee College does to India, it might as well never have existed. In the Poona College the teaching staff is small and inadequate compared with that of the Roorkee College, and in 1867 a Government report showed the inadequacy of the staff of the Poonah College. With regard to the encouragement said to be given to natives, there was only one appointment annually given to natives in Bombay, and it was subsequently withdrawn by Government because too many natives passed, and one of these appointments, which had been guaranteed had been taken away. I do not know the reasons of Government for this course, but it has afforded ground for complaint by the Director of Public Instruction. In Madras the Director of Public Instruction makes a similar complaint. With regard to the capability of natives for the Engineering service, I submit certain extracts from a report of the Principal of the Roorkee College, showing that he had no doubt at all as to their capability, and suggesting that a roof of any of the natives' public buildings in Delhi would contrast favourably with recent European barracks. If natives have not risen to the superior grade of Superintending Engineer, it is not from the fault of native talent, but from Government not affording sufficient encouragement in the lower grades.

The Chairman—Do you know that in this country engineers receive no assistance from Government whatever, and that we never heard of Government rendering assistance in the education of engineers until we were compelled to educate young men to get a sufficient number of engineers to go out to India?

Witness—The circumstances of India are very different, and a young native cannot be expected to spend the best three years of his life without the prospect of an appointment in the end. But all the work is done by the native subordinates, and the European engineer visits the works once in 8 or 10 days, and he sits in his office, writing reports during the interval. I cannot cite any instance of the European engineer doing so, but it is a matter of notoriety in the Presidency.

The Court here adjourned—the witness being little more than half through his evidence.

BOMBAY.

Rain at Surat.—The fall of rain at Surat up till the 8th inst. amounted to 11 inches 12 cents.

Heavy Rain at Baroda.—An up-country paper states that there was a heavy rain-fall at Baroda on Tuesday last.

Accident.—On Friday a Hindoo named Luxmon Raghoo, employed at the Dockyard, was seriously injured by a log of timber falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Assault.—Hurrylal Jugneshwur, a schoolmaster, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday with assaulting one Dewshunker Petamber, also a schoolmaster. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

Cheating.—A Parsee named Kaikhushro Framjee appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday and obtained a summons against one Nusserwanjee Dosabhoy Rustom Framna, whom he charged with cheating in respect of some partnership transactions.

Torture.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Vullee Noora and Hurry Vittoba were charged, the first with causing or procuring an animal to be tortured, and the second with torturing an animal. They admitted the offence and were fined two rupees each.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Mathew Fagan, a European, who described himself as an engineer, was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. He was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dishonest Goanese.—A man named Sharman, a patient in the Jamsetjee Hospital, reported to the executive police that on Friday he gave a Goanese twenty-five rupees to take to his (complainant's) wife in the Fort, which he failed to do. Enquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of the accused.

Two Peons of the High Court in Trouble.—Venkat Dajee and Babajee Appajee, peons employed at the High Court, were charged on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, with stealing a quantity of papers from the office of the Clerk of the Crown. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each.

Assault at a Caste Dinner.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee disposed of a case in which Jetha Nensey, Nanjee Nensey, Nansey Goverdhun, and Lalljee Dewjee were charged with committing an assault against the person of one Shamjee Soonderjee at a caste-dinner. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the defendants guilty, and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—A vernacular newspaper contrasts the attitude of the Political Department towards the Chiefs of Kattywar and towards the Gaekwar, and observes that while the sharp supervision exercised over the former has produced wholesome results by improving the administration of the Kattywar Provinces, the supineness of the Residents of Baroda has permitted the successive occupants of the Baroda gadee to oppress their ryots and mismanage and ruin that fine province.

The Malwan Subordinate Judge's Court.—A correspondent of a native paper, having heard that it is proposed to take over the Malwan Subordinate Judge's Court to Vingorla, prays Government not to sanction the proposal. He says that the town of Malwan is a central place in the district under the jurisdiction of this Court, and affords all conveniences to those going there on business. Vingorla, on the other hand, does not possess these advantages. It is quite in a corner of the district, and a Court there would prove expensive to the people.

Lecture.—A highly instructive interesting lecture on ballads was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Boyd to the members of the G. I. P. Boree Bunder Reading Club on Friday evening last. There was a good attendance, and the lecturer was listened to with deep interest. Mr. H. Conder, the president, occupied the chair. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the lecturer; also to the chairman. The room was very tastefully laid out, showing the great interest manifested by the president and committee for the welfare of the Society.

Robbing a Parsee.—On Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, a daring robbery was committed at the premises of a Parsee named Dadabhoy Hormusjee, residing on the Bellasis Junction Road. It appears that during complainant's absence from the room where the theft was committed, a box was broken open by means of an axe, and from it were extracted currency notes and cash valued at about Rs. 2,307-15. The police were put on the alert, and through the exertions of a havildar the robbers were arrested and the whole of the property recovered. It appears that the thieves went on a pretence to seek for employment at the residence of the Parsee, who is in charge of a livery stable, and finding him engaged, took the opportunity of opening the box and stealing the money.

The Nawab of Cambay.—The *Samsher Bahadhur*, referring to the recent punishment alleged to have been inflicted on the Nawab of Cambay by Government, in connection with the arrest and subsequent suicide of a rebel, expresses its firm belief that the wise and generous English Government will act in this matter with strict justice, but takes this opportunity to read a lesson of timely warning and caution to the Nawab, and asks him to reform his administration at once, which has got a bad name abroad. The Nawab is told to take speedy measures to appoint able and honest karbharees under him, not only for the sake of his poor ryots, but for his own sake, for, says the writer, if the present misrule continues, there is no saying what disastrous consequences he may bring on himself.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
6 Sunday	1 2	0 32	0 66
7 Monday	0 40	0 21	0 52
8 Tuesday	1 51	1 29	1 21
9 Wednesday	0 25	0 28	0 33
10 Thursday	0 82	0 50	0 24
11 Friday	0 83	0 26	0 21
12 Saturday	0 15	0 16	0 2
Total for the Week	5 1	3 11	3 19
Previously registered	29 2	29 90	29 84
Grand Total	34 3	33 1	33 3

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Knight Companion, 1,469 tons, Captain John Cassey, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 19,640 Indian maunds salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Whithead, Mr. R. V. Reid, Conductor John Boyle, and three 'tween deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, sailed on Saturday last for Coast, Calcutta, and China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. W. H. Anderson. For Carwar—One 'tween deck passenger.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (IN. FT.)	July.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (IN. FT.)
1 51 m	4 8	Monday 14	8 0 m	6 7
2 30 a	6 10		8 52 a	5 1
2 54 m	4 2	Tuesday 15	8 55 m	5 2
3 18 a	6 1		9 46 a	5 2
3 53 m	3 7	Wednesday 16	9 47 m	3 8
4 5 a	5 3		10 41 a	5 1
4 58 m	3 1	Thursday 17	10 51 m	2 7
4 58 a	4 4		11 40 a	5 0
6 14 m	3 2	Friday 18	0 4 m	1 8
5 55 a	3 5		......	......
7 37 m	3 6	Saturday 19	0 13 m	5 3
6 57 a	2 9		1 23 a	1 3
8 50 m	4 0	Sunday 20	1 45 m	5 5
8 7 a	2 5		2 38 a	1 1

Moon—Last Quarter, 17th, 1h. 48m. p. m.

HIGH COURT.—14th July.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).
334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas.
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaser Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaee widow—In person.
555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy v Huzareemull Ruttonchund—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
374-72—J C Cama—Sormul Ramjus v Goculdas Khooshaldas—Chalk and Turner.
633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Favelbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

SHORT CAUSE.

275-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Thavurdass Khimchund v Chellaram Nathamull—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard)
552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Tyebjee and Sayani.
601-72—In person—Vulloo Gunajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.
690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S-Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.
681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.
507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Sounderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
613-71—P Cawasjee—Dheerow Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

297-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and another v Maneckllal Gopaldas and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevy.

LONG CAUSES.

574-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mohunlall Kessowram v Abeerchund Sabebchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
790-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Byramjee Bazonjee and another v Dhunbai widow—Dallas and Lynch.
616-72—G. J. Mody—Dhoondeeraj Vinaeck B. v Withuldass Juggonnath.
698-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.
699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Tyabjee and Sayani.
161-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Khyranboo v. Moolla Mahomed bin &c.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Premajee v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
762-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bapoo Visram v Henry Gamble—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
223-72—Remington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luxumibai widow and another—Chalk and Turner.

TANNA CRIMINAL SESSIONS—July '73.

(Before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge.)

MURDER.

Rai, widow of Balu, and two others, were charged with the murder of one Nagu by poison, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, but there being insufficient evidence they were acquitted and set at liberty.

(Before W. H. Crowe, Esq., Assist. Session Judge.)

MISCHIEF.

Bal Patil, son of Nana Patil, and three others, were charged with committing mischief by fire, by setting fire to and burning down the house of one Kamlia, under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, but there being insufficient evidence for their conviction they were acquitted and set at liberty.

FALSE EVIDENCE.

Maria, son of Bendu Patil, was charged with intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding, and was convicted, under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, on his own plea of guilty, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default of payment to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST, &c.

Luxumon, son of Janardan, was charged under the following heads:—1. Under section 11 regulation XVI. of 1827, with using public money for his own advantage. 2. Under section 27 regulation XVI of 1827, with committing fraud. 3. Under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, with committing criminal breach of trust as a public servant. The Court, after having heard the evidence on behalf of the prosecution and examined the accused, allowed the public prosecutor to withdraw the charge, there being no ground for proceeding further, and recorded a judgment of acquittal.

DACOITY.

Bahiru, son of Sagajee, was convicted of the offence of dacoity, under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, which sentence, in so far as it exceeded three years, was subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge.

The Plain Truth—Well-informed Old Lady (to polite Young Tourist): So you've come to see the beauties of the neighbourhood, have you?—Well, then, there bain't none to see, for they're just all on 'em the plainest-faced, commonplace wenches about these parts there is to be found in all the wide world, and so I tell 'ee. —*Judy*.

Scandal appears to be more ripe in England than in India. The latest items of gossip when the mail left were, that a certain Irish Baronet of great wealth may have to stand his trial for bigamy, and that a beautiful and titled English lady will shortly figure as Respondent in the divorce court—scandal adding of course that one of the co-respondents will be a very exalted personage whose name was not very long ago (unjustly as it was proved in Court) dragged into a similar case.

THE QUESTION OF FEMALE VOTERS.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1873.

Letter from the Bombay Association, dated the 30th June 1873—Requesting, for reasons and under circumstances explained, that rule sixth of the rules made for regulating the election of the members of the Municipal Corporation by the rate-payers resident in the City of Bombay, and published in the Government notification of 20th idem, may be so far amended as to exempt native ladies who hold landed property in their own right and possess the necessary qualifications for voting, from personal attendance at the places appointed for the election of members of the Corporation and to recognize the validity of voting papers signed by them if duly attested and verified by a Justice of the Peace; and suggesting the advisability of making a like concession in favour of such male voters as may not be able to attend from age, infirmity, or some unavoidable cause.

Resolution.—This application purports to be made in the interest, although there is nothing to show that it was made at the request, of certain native ladies, who are represented to be possessed of the pecuniary qualifications required by the law for voting at the elections of members of the Corporation of Bombay. And it asks that the rules already published for the conduct of the elections may be specially altered, in so far as they apply to those ladies, in deference to the custom which precludes them from appearing in public.

2. The Government will at all times be ready to guard itself against any unnecessary violation of a custom to which so much importance is attached, but it does not in any way feel bound actively to promote and extend its influence.

3. It may be observed, in the first place, that when the Municipal Act was under discussion in Council no allusion was made to the question of admitting female voters, and the qualification for voting for a member of the Corporation was made the same as that for holding office as a member. There is good ground therefore for believing that it is only from an examination of the precise wording of the law that the possibility of obtaining such votes has presented itself to the minds of those interested in the election. The Act in question confers for the first time on certain classes of the inhabitants of Bombay certain privileges in relation to the management of Municipal affairs, which are essentially European in their character, and which may reasonably be regulated on their first introduction with due regard to European precedent. It is of the essence of such elections that each number of the constituency should record his vote with every facility for his personal identification, with freedom from all undue influences, and with a reasonable knowledge of the merits and qualifications of the person for whom the vote is to be given. As regards the first point, it is clear that special arrangements for the identification of native ladies would be attended with much trouble and delay; and would in many cases be open to suspicion. Whilst there can be no doubt that the enforced seclusion in which their lives are for the most part passed must leave them in entire ignorance of the character and capacity of the several candidates, and that their votes given under such circumstances would be merely the result of external influence. Neither by the law nor by the rules have they been deprived of any privilege which they possessed before the enactment of the former. They have not been accustomed to take part in the ordinary transactions of life outside their own domestic circles; and His Excellency in Council can see no sufficient reason for altering the rules in this respect, and thus introducing them into the contests of public elections.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

SIXTH DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed on Saturday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Green and the same common jury. As on the previous days of the trial, there was a large crowd, chiefly of Parsees, collected in Court. Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

Bhowanee Kessowjee was re-called and was further cross-examined by Mr. Anstey as follows:—

The pickaxe you spoke of yesterday is not sharp as you said. I have shown it to the jury—it is rather blunt.

Before it was shown to the jury it was sharp; now it is blunt. Is that so?—Yes.

Don't you think it would be as well for you to know what the facts are before you come and swear to them?—Yes. (A laugh.)

Did not Mr. Duffy tell you to say that the pickaxe is sharp and would tear his coat?—No.

You know it is not sharp enough to tear a coat?—No.

When you went up to the ground on the 4th April, did not Mr. Brown tell you that you were not to allow a chawl and a tent to be broken?—No.

Did you not say so in the Police Court in cross-examination by Mr. Payne?—No.

Well, here it is. (Reads from witness's deposition.) Did you not say so?—Yes, I did.

Which is true, then? What you said a minute ago that you did not receive the order, or what you said then that you did receive the order?—That I did receive the order is true.

Then what you said just now is false?—Yes.

Did you not take up or accompany the seventy-five prisoners to the Mazagon Police Office?—I did not. I went there the following day.

Did you take the sticks the following day?—No.

Who took them?—Another sepoy took them the same day.

Was that sepoy examined at the Police Court?—No.

Is he going to be examined here to-day?—I do not know.

In whose charge were the sticks them?—In the charge of the jemadar.

You don't know who took them to the Mazagon Police Office?—I know the jemadar took them.

But you did not go with him and cannot possibly say he took them?—I gave them in his charge and, therefore, think he must have taken them to the office.

But you don't know. He might have changed them for other sticks?—Yes, he may have. I don't know.

You said yesterday that the prisoners had to trust to your honour and that of the police for the sticks not being changed?—Yes.

You said that they were in your charge from the time of their being collected and were locked up in a room?—No, they were not in my charge.

But did you not say so yesterday?—Yes, I did.

Did you not say before the magistrate that you escorted the prisoners to the Mazagon Police Office?—No, I did not say so.

It occurs in the last para of your examination-in-chief. (The passage is read.) Did you not say so?—I did not.

Is this your signature to your deposition before the magistrate?—It is not my signature.

The interpreter said there was no signature in the part the witness was shown. The pages of the deposition were turned over, and the signature was found.

Mr. Anstey—At this rate the three weeks of the trial would be multiplied by two!

The witness was again asked if he made the statement read to him before the magistrate, and denied having made it.

Mr. Anstey—Do you accuse Mr. Cooper, or his clerk, or both, of having sent up a deposition with a false statement?—I don't know.

What explanation do you give?—I did not say so.

Is that the only explanation you can give?—Yes.

Witness continued—In the whole course of my experience as a police officer I never received such an order before as I received on this occasion from Mr. Brown. No attempt was made at the Police Court to identify Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) as being among the rioters. I do not recollect whether I was asked if I had seen Mr. Chalk before and if I said I had seen him only as a practising solicitor.

To the Court—I do not recollect whether a question was put to me as to Mr. Chalk's identity.

To Mr. Anstey—People came on the 4th April from the direction of Babool Nath Temple road; they were not only Hindus, but also Parsees and Mahomedans. About 400 persons were present. I cannot say they were 500 or 1,000. I did not take special notice whether those who came by the Babool Nath Temple road were only Hindus. The Babool Nath Temple and the small gate of the compound of the Towers of Silence are in the same direction. I don't know whether the gate and the temple are in opposite directions. I know the direction of the Babool Nath Temple. (Corrects himself.) Yes, the temple and the gate are in opposite directions.

Mr. Anstey—You are a long time in telling the truth, but not a long time in telling what is not the truth.

Witness—I did not notice whether the people who came up by the Babool Nath road were only Hindus. There were, I think, Mahomedans and Parsees among them. I do not know where my late lamented friend Dhakool is. He was dismissed from Government service four years ago; but I was not dismissed with him.

Mr. Anstey—Now take care, sir, how you perjure yourself. If you do, you will be prosecuted.

Witness—Government had provided rice for the Africans who were kept at the Mazagon Police Office. I was not accused with Dhakool of appropriating or stealing the rice. I was not suspended in consequence of the disappearance of the rice. I was not charged with Dhakool before the Commissioner. I was on duty in the Commissioner's office. All the policemen who were accused were dismissed. About twenty policemen were on duty in the office, out of whom one subedar and five or six policemen were dismissed. It was of course a disgrace to them.

Mr. Mayhew declined to cross-examine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—Mr. Brown was not with me when I saw about 150 men in the compound of the Towers of Silence. There were no heaps of rubbish at the place where I was standing.

Mr. Branson read from witness's deposition and asked him if he did not make that statement in the Police Court.

Mr. Anstey objected to Mr. Branson putting questions to the witness in reference to what regarded his clients.

Mr. Branson said, as his friend objected, he would not press the question.

Witness to Mr. Branson—Prisoner No. 6 was arrested on the ground. I did not see him arrested.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I was neither censured nor accused in reference to the theft of the rice. I was examined as a witness.

Mr. Ferguson—My Lord, I hear Mr. Anstey making remarks on the witness, in the hearing of the jury, which are objectionable. He called the witness an "approver" in the hearing of the jury. I must object to these remarks.

Mr. Anstey said he made a remark to his solicitor. He found it necessary to speak to his learned friend Mr. Mayhew or to Mr. Pherozshaw. He could not help it.

Mr. Justice Green—No remarks should be made in the hearing of the jury.

Mr. Anstey—I am not to blame if Government have provided us with such accommodation as we have here and if the jury are so close as to hear remarks I have to make to my solicitor or to my learned friend.

Mr. Justice Green—I constantly hear you making remarks. They ought not to be made in the hearing of the jury.

Mr. Anstey—I must do my duty, and I give no undertaking on the subject.

Mr. Justice Green—In my opinion, it is not a proper proceeding on the part of counsel to make remarks in the hearing of the jury.

Mr. Anstey—I say there has been nothing improper in what I have done. I did not wish the jury to hear me.

Mr. Justice Green—I say it is improper to make remarks in the hearing of the jury.

Mr. Anstey—I deny it. I did not wish the jury to hear me.

Mr. Justice Green—If you continue interrupting the business I must fine you, or I shall take some other step.

Mr. Anstey—I shall do my duty to my clients as your Lordship shall do your duty.

Witness continued—I did not notice any municipal carts bringing rubbish on the burning ground. I did not see any carts there. They come in the morning from 6 a.m. to 8 or 9 a.m. I don't know Mr. Duffy and never spoke to him. The police were scattered over the ground on the 4th. It was not possible to hear what every one said. I have been thirteen or fourteen years in the service of the police, a greater part of the period in the C. division. I was employed five or seven years in the Mazagon office. I was examined as a witness at the Criminal Sessions only once before. It was many years ago: I do not remember how long ago. What Mr. Brown told me was this, I was to go there and see that there was no fight or breach of the peace committed. I do not recollect on what day Mr. Brown told me that. The sticks came into my charge after they were produced before the magistrate. I saw no Europeans on the ground on the 4th April besides those mentioned. Neither Coorjee Pragjee nor Jacob Jumal was there. I saw no weapons besides those produced. I saw no knife.

Pandurang Vithul examined by Mr. Inverarity—I am police constable No. 779, D. division. I remember the morning of the 4th April. I was on that morning between the municipal burning ground and the compound wall of the Towers of Silence. I saw a chawl and a tent which were there broken down. The materials were thrown on the municipal fire: some were thrown down the brow of the hill towards Back Bay, and some were scattered here and there. The mob came and broke down the chawl and the tent at once. I can recognise some of the men who were in the mob. There were 400 or 500 men. I recognise prisoners Nos. 1, 36, 26, 24, 9, 2, 2, 44, and 16. I was present on the ground when these people came there. I said to prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 "Setts, where are you going with such an assemblage?" Prisoner No. 1 said, "Somebody has erected this chawl and this tent on our ground; I will break them down." I said to them, "If the land is yours, it a matter for the Court; it does not become you to do this." No. 1 said, "The police has nothing to do with this; do you go and stand aside. If the Sircar inflicts any fine or punishment on us, the Parsee Punchayet has plenty of money and we are able to pay." I made no reply. When this conversation took place, I was with Nos. 1 and 2 and many others. This took place before the chawl and the tent were pulled down. The conversation and the breaking down of the chawl and the tent all took place in five minutes. I saw No. 24 striking the chawl with a "sota" in his hand. I saw No. 26 strike a man with a stick. Jannoo is the name of the man. Here he is. (Recognises Jannoo Crishna.) I saw No. 9 in the crowd striking the chawl. I saw No. 16 with a stick in his hand striking against the chawl. I saw No. 44 in the crowd engaged in breaking down the chawl. I saw No. 22 in the crowd with an iron crowbar in his hand striking against the chawl. I saw No. 36 with a stick in his hand. He was attempting to strike me with it on the head. The superintendent, Mr. Brown, came and snatched the stick from his hand. I was pursuing the man who had struck Jannoo. No. 36 held the stick upraised in his hand over his head to strike me when Mr. Brown snatched it away. Mr. Brown gave the stick and the man in my custody. I saw some sticks collected on the ground, and I placed the stick that was in my hand among the others; and they were afterwards taken to the Mazagon office. This is the stick which was upraised to strike me. (Exhibit A.) The mob came from the east of the chawl by the path which leads up from Baboolnath temple. All the men had sticks in their hands, large or small. Some had clubs in their hands. Nos. 1 and 2 had nothing in their hands. I knew by sight the persons I have pointed out before the 4th April. I do duty in the D. division.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I see prisoners Nos. 37 and 43. I identified them at the Police Court, but failed to do so to-day. They have changed their dresses and shaved their hair. They were arranged in the Police Court in arithmetical order; but they are now arranged in the most irregular order. If I had seen them well here, and if they had been arranged in their proper order, I should have identified them. They had more hair on their faces in the Police Court than they have now. No. 43 had more hair at the Police Court than now, and his face appears fairer to-day than it did at the Police Court. (A laugh.) I wash my face sometimes, when it appears fairer than before. (A laugh.) The colour of No. 43 is changed to-day. (Laughter.) He had then soiled clothes, but now he has clean, white clothes. I did not look at a stick in Court before the proceedings commenced to-day. The jemadar did not, in the presence of these three Parsees, (present in Court,) tell me to point out this stick (exhibit A) in the witness-box. I have not only known the prisoners by sight, but I have often been to the piece of ground on the hill. I have often seen Carwees on the ground and toddy-trees upon it, and persons drawing toddy. When prisoner No. 1 came with a crowd, and when I addressed him, he did not say, "I have come to clear my ground." He said, "Some one has built a tent and chawl upon our ground, I am going to break them, and to clear the ground, and to make it level with the other ground."

The interpreter stated, in answer to Mr. Anstey, that witness at first used the words "my ground," and that he afterwards changed them to "our ground."

Witness to Mr. Anstey—No. 1 said, "we are not going to assault anyone." He did not say "we are not going to create a disturbance." I did not say that before the magistrate. (Mr. Anstey reads from witness's deposition.) What I said before the magistrate is correct. I did not use the word "disturbance." Mr. Brown was present on the ground, but I did not immediately tell him what I had heard. I said before the magistrate that Bhowanee and Oomer might have heard what was said to me. I did not say they were near me and heard what was said. (Witness's deposition is produced and an extract from it read to him.) I did not say that Bhowanee, Oomer, and I were standing in the same place. I said they might have heard me. (Is asked about the occupation of the prisoners he pointed out, and mentions that of three of them only.) The dhurmasalla is at the foot of the hill. I have seen some of the prisoners coming there. There is a chunam mill on one side of the steps near the main gate of the Towers of Silence.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I have had no conversation this morning with the jemadar about this or any other stick.

Mr. Ferguson asked witness a question as to the custody of the sticks since the commencement of the Sessions.

Mr. Anstey objected, saying he had not asked a word as to the custody of the sticks.

Mr. Justice Green made a remark which was inaudible.

Mr. Anstey—I said a stick, not this or that stick. I do not wish my statements to be disputed on light grounds.

Mr. Justice Green—I am not going to dispute your statements. I was going to read from my notes what was said on the point.

Witness continued—I see all these men standing up. I identified them all at the Girgaum Police Court.

To Mr. Freeborn, a juror—I stood in no particular position on the ground on the 4th. I was looking about in different directions. I saw the backs and the faces of the prisoners I have pointed out. I did not see Mr. Duffy rescue his coat from a Parsee. There was a great crowd and great confusion at the time.

Oomerkhan Wajeerkhan examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am police sepoy No. 752, D division. On the morning of the 4th April, I was on duty at Malabar Hill near Mr. Justice Gibbs' bungalow. At 10 o'clock I came near the municipal burning ground. About 200 or 300 Parsees came and broke down the chawl and tent that stood upon the ground. They came armed with clubs, pickaxes, hoes, and crowbars. I can recognise some of the persons I saw. They are prisoners Nos. 48, 59, 49, 43, and 29. I knew them all before the 4th April. I identify all these prisoners. No. 29 had a stick in his hand and was striking the chawl. No. 43 had a thick club in his hand and was breaking down the chawl. No. 49 was pulling out a stick from the chawl. No. 48 had a pickaxe in his hand and was breaking down the chawl. No. 50 had a crowbar in his hand and was breaking down the chawl. I saw a Parsee running after Mr. Brown with a club upraised in his hand over his head to strike Mr. Brown. It was prisoner No. 43, who was then four or five paces from Mr. Brown. The jemadar snatched the "sota" and made it over with the prisoner into my custody. I said at the Police Court that Nos. 41, 46, 72, and 75 were the only prisoners I could recognise; and that is true. I named Nos. 48 and 49 here to-day, but I did not name them in the Police Court. The prisoners offered no resistance to anybody. I said at the Police Court I did not know the professions of the different prisoners, and I do not know them to-day. I did not hear any of the Parsees say "Don't throw anything on the fire." I did not hear any one make the remark. (Mr. Anstey refers witness to several statements in his deposition before the magistrate, which he either contradicted or omitted to make to-day.) The prisoners were handcuffed when taken to the Mazagon Police office.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—The prisoners were handcuffed and sent to the Mazagon Police office in pairs.

Shaik Hoosein Shaik Dawood examined by Mr. Inverarity—I was on duty in the Gaumdevi road on the morning of the 4th April. I arrested eight persons who were going up with sticks in the direction of the Towers of Silence. They were Parsees and Iranee Parsees. I took them to Mr. Brown's bungalow, and they were detained in custody.

Examined by Mr. Ferguson—Baboolnath Temple is a Hindoo temple. People do not generally go to worship there with large sticks in their hands. When I arrested the Seedees, the Parsee, and the Iranee they were just entering the gully with their faces towards the sea. They, however, could not reach the sea by this gully.

Janoo Crushna examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am a parrot-seller. I remember being employed on cooly's work a few months ago at Walkeshwur. The ground where I was employed was close to the municipal burning ground. There was a chawl and a tent upon that ground. I was employed under Mr. Duffy. The chawl and tent were pulled down by Parsees. I saw the Parsees come up on the ground when I was doing my work, which consisted of removing earth and doing whatever I was desired. One of these people struck me with a bamboo thick stick called "sota." I was struck above the ancle, and also upon my right forearm. I identify No. 25 (Rustom Khoodadad) as the person who struck me. I had done nothing to him. (Witness showed the scar on his leg, and a number of the prisoners rose and strained to look at it.) There was a swelling on my forearm.

Mr. Anstey—Will you come round here and show the jury the mark upon your leg? It strikes me it is inside your leg?

Witness did so, and said—I was standing when the man came facing me and struck me.

Did the man ask you to twist out your leg so that he might strike you?—No. I have no brown mark upon my side, or a tattoo mark, or a mark anywhere.

The stick appears to have been red-hot and scalded your leg?—No. I was not a long time under the doctor's hand after I received that blow. I have never been burned in the leg for disease.

Mr. Anstey here remarked to some person behind him that the wound on the witness's leg looked like a burn from a burnt stick, a hot iron, or something of that kind.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Anstey is going to give evidence in the case now, I suppose?

Mr. Anstey (to witness)—What were you before you became a parrot-seller?—I was employed in the Sheriff's office.

Ho, ho! I thought we should come to something. Was it as a parrot-seller, a sheriff's servant, or a greengrocer that you were employed to build a chawl?—I was employed there for the sake of my belly. (Laughter.)

Were you starving?—Everybody works for his belly. (Laughter.) I was employed in lifting sticks and earth and in making bamboo walls to the screen. I did not cut down some bamboos for that purpose on the ground.

Did you pull down an ancient landmark, an old ruined wall?—No. I cannot answer for others. Purdasees built the screen. I live in Bhendy Bazaar in the rear of Coorjee Pragjee's house. My apartment does not belong to Coorjee but to Pandoo Kurnoo. I pay rent. No one would allow me to occupy a room without payment. I pay Rs. 2 a month. Coorjee does not pay that for me. Why should he? I have been in his service from the 27th March.

A Juryman wished the witness to stand in the position he was in when the blow was struck.

Witness did so, holding up his hands and thrusting out one of his legs.

Another Juryman—Did the wound bleed?—Not much.

Did any medical man see the wound?—No.

Did you show it to any one?—No; but some of the sepoys in the Police Court saw it.

Did you show any of the injuries to the magistrate?—I showed the wound, not the swelling, which had subsided.

Sydenshah Sultanshah was now called. His dress and appearance in the box were remarked upon as more picturesque than clean.

The second interpreter of the High Court remarked that Sydenshah could only speak Cabulese and therefore a special interpreter had to be sworn in for him.

Mr. Anstey quoted Act VI. of 1872, and requested that the witness should be asked what was the binding form of oath used in his country, and that if his answer were the Koran, then that he should be sworn by that instead of the usual simple affirmation being administered to him.

The witness replied that it was the Koran, but he would not like to be sworn by that.

His Lordship—Why not?—I was not sworn on the Koran in the Police Court, and I do not see why I should be sworn upon it here. I am a Mahomedan. If any one were to pay me a lakh of rupees I would not swear upon the Koran.

Mr. Anstey—Do you believe that you may more safely state what is not true under the affirmation than if you had sworn upon the Koran?—I would state here what I myself saw as truthfully as if I took the oath upon the Koran.

That is not an answer to my question. (Question repeated.)—Yes; I would feel more afraid if I said anything not true if I were only under a simple affirmation than if I were sworn by the Koran.

And therefore you decline to be sworn upon the Koran?—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—I submit to your Lordship that this man ought not to be admitted to his affirmation.

His Lordship remarked that if Mr. Anstey believed in what the witness had said just now, he might also believe him if the simple affirmation to speak the truth were administered to him. This man says he would be afraid to say what was false if under the affirmation, and would be more afraid if sworn upon the Koran.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, he does nor go so far as that. He simply says he would think it wrong, but would not be afraid of the consequences, as he would be if sworn upon the Koran.

His Lordship (to witness)—Would you be afraid of any consequences from perjury upon a simple affirmation?—Yes, I should be afraid of the consequences.

Mr. Anstey—In this world? Temporal consequences or spiritual consequences?—I would be afraid of God.

His Lordship then directed that as the prisoner declined to take the Koran oath, the usual affirmation should be administered to him.

The Cabulese interpreter was then sworn, and after him the witness, who, examined by Mr. Inverarity, deposed—My name is Sydenshaw. Sooltanshah. I have been a labourer of a Bunnia. I was employed by a European whose name I do not know. He wears a long beard. Nothing was done to the tent or chawl in my presence. Parsees came to the ground. There were 300 or 400. My clothes were in the chawl. None of these people assaulted me. I was afraid only because I had some money. When I was lifting my things I was struck by a stick. I became senseless and was lying. (Laughter, although the witness only alluded to his position on the ground.)

By His Lordship—When I was struck I was outside the chawl.

Examination resumed—When I was struck I was lifting up my clothes. I got a blow on my lip and another on the back of my head. I became senseless. I cannot point out the man who struck me.

Will you just walk round the dock and point out the person?

Mr. Anstey objected to this, and said if the witness must identify any person in Court, he must commence at the Bench and go round the whole of the people in the Court, instead of confining his attention to the dock.

The witness, however, repeated that he could not tell who struck him. There were Parsees, he said, but which one struck him he could not say. He continued—I was examined in the magistrate's court and signed a deposition there. I pointed out a man there as the one who struck me, but I did so through zoolum.

Interpreter—Zoolum means compulsion.

Mr. Inverarity—Who compelled you?—That jemadar there (pointing to the back of the Court).

His Lordship—Point him out properly.

The witness then went to the back part of the Court and laid his hand upon Luximon Visram.

The excitement at this point was very great, the prisoners rising with an evident display of joy. His Lordship had to direct that silence should be maintained in the Court.

Mr. Inverarity—How did the jemadar compel you to point out that man in the Police Court?—He said to me, "You point out a man, if you will not point out a man I shall put you in the chowkey."

His Lordship—What language did he tell you in?—In Hindoostanee. He asked me whether I knew a man or not.

Interpreter—Meaning probably the man.

Witness—He also said "If you say that you don't know the man, I will put you in the chowkey; all the men are rascals; you must say that you know the man."

It here became evident that the witness knew Hindoostanee perfectly well, and that there never had been any use for the Cabulese interpreter at all.

Mr. Anstey—I shall not ask this witness any questions, and when I address the jury I shall dismiss him with a word.

The witnesses then left the box, and the Court rose, and will meet again at ten o'clock this forenoon.

A good story is told by a Mysore vernacular paper which shows the way in which the spirit of bribery is ingrained in the minds of natives both young and old:—Two youths, the one from Hassan and the other from the Pettah, went to a Mission School at Bangalore the other day, and asked to be admitted as scholars. The Principal, happening to be engaged at the time, told one of the masters to examine them in order to judge which class they were fit for. He did so, but what was his surprise when the boy from Hassan whispered to him:—"Sir,—If you put me in the first or second class, I will give you a maund of the best picked coffee." Of course the boy was told to go about his business.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INDIAN ITEMS.

The average fall of rain in Calcutta, between January 1st and July 7th, for the last nineteen years, has been 28½ inches. This year it has not been 13 inches.

The assistants in several of the mercantile houses in Rangoon complain of having no concession made to them on Saturday like the assistants in the Government offices and banks, which close on Saturday at 2 P.M.

It may not perhaps be generally known here that Miss Mary Carpenter is now in America, where she has been delivering addresses. The last account that we heard of her, was that she had been addressing large audiences in Boston on the claims of India.—*Indian Mirror.*

Baboo Barristers.—We are glad to learn by the last mail that Babus Rakhal Chunder Roy and Krishna Govind Gupta were called to the bar at the beginning of last month. The last named gentleman belongs to the University College, London, and has been successful at the Civil Service Examination.—*Indian Mirror.*

Abandoning a Sick Horse to Die.—A native was charged at Calcutta the other day with the above offence in respect of a horse suffering from glanders. He said the horse had left his stables unknown to him. The magistrate, in convicting him, remarked that if the horse had been all right, he would not have let it leave his stables unknown to him. Fined Rs. 20.

It is rumoured that H. E. the Viceroy will pay a somewhat protracted visit this year to Agra, where he will be joined by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor and hold a meeting of the Legislative Council. There will doubtless be a durbar moreover; so that Agra will again be invaded by a host of princelings and the still greater host of their ragged followers.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Mussulman Students in Madras.—His Excellency the Governor received an anonymous petition complaining that Mussulman students were treated unfairly at the Presidency College. The petition was referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report, and that gentleman in his reply to Government said that he did not believe there was any real ground for complaint; and he observed that unfortunately Mussulmans too often begun their English studies so late in life as to make satisfactory progress impracticable.

Taken away by a Crocodile.—On Saturday morning last a native of the Brahmin caste, whilst bathing at the Girja Ghat in Chinsurah, was seen to make a rather awkward dive, and suddenly disappear under water. As he did not appear for a few minutes, a crowd gathered, as usual, near the spot, anxiously looking out for him far and near, when their attention was drawn to the middle of the river, where his body, apparently lifeless, protruded twice above the surface, and was then suddenly dragged down. The bystanders attributed this strange appearance to a freak on the part of the alligator, which, they say, invariably elevates the body of its victim above water before devouring it.—*Englishman.*

Poisonous Mushrooms.—A correspondent writes—"It might be as well to warn your numerous readers against purchasing mushrooms, which are being cried about this day or two by native vendors. Some of the women of the 2-13th R.A. and 1-14th Regiment, thinking they were going to treat themselves, bought some of those which were being hawked about through the barracks, and partook of them. Shortly afterwards they were seized with violent vomiting. Doctors had to be sent for, and a good forenoon's work they had. Up to the present time (4 P.M., 7th July) I believe some of the patients are in a bad state. I trust that nothing more serious may happen than the fright these poor people have had."—*Indian Daily News.*

A Long-felt Want Supplied.—If rapid progress has been made in this country of late years in many of the arts and sciences, in one branch of art, that of wood-engraving, we have stood comparatively still. To get even the commonest wood-engravings executed in a respectable style has been a matter of impossibility, and a glance at the engravings of the *Charivari* where we believe no expense is spared in employing the best available talent, will show what little progress has been made. We hope that this reproach will soon be removed from us, and if it is, it will be owing to the exertions of Mr. Piercy who is a thorough master of his profession, and has come to this country to follow it. Some specimens of his engraving, both in facsimile and tint work, which we have seen, are fully equal to any that could be executed in Europe, and we hope Mr. Piercy will meet with the success which he deserves.—*Englishman.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 28th June 1873, £39,785-14-10. Corresponding week last year, £39,546-15-7. Increase, £238-19-3. From 1st January 1873 to 28th June 1873, £1,264,922-16 8. From 1st January 1872 to 29th June 1872, £1,265,355-16-9. Decrease, £433-0-1. Miles open week ending 28th June 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 28th June 1873, £31-1-8. Corresponding week last year, £30-17-11. Increase, £0-3-9. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 28th June 1873, £2,188-0-11. Corresponding week last year, £2,493-15-6. Decrease, £305-14-7. From 1st January 1873 to 28th June 1873, £87,908-10-9. From 1st January 1872 to 29th June 1872, £87,650-3-9. Increase, £258-7-0. Miles open week ending 28th June 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223½. Per mile open week ending 28th June 1873, £9-15-10. Corresponding week last year, £11-3-2. Decrease, £1-7-4.

The Juggonnath Festival.—The Juggonath festival in Hooghly closed on Saturday with more murderous results than ever. At Goopto, in the interior, twenty people fell while the car was being dragged, eight were run over, five were killed on the spot, and three were wounded, of whom one has died. The six victims are women. At Serampore on Friday not only the people but the magistrate and the police inspector had a very narrow escape during the Oolta or return of the Ruth. The car was stopped at the request of the priests to enable them to secure more pice by appealing to the people. While resting on its shady side the magistrate suddenly found it go off with a rush, without notice, at a time when the people were crowding round It could not be again stopped till it had run some twenty yards. Providentially no one was injured, but it is precisely during such an unexpected start that people have been crushed to death on former occasions. The conduct of the priests should be carefully investigated. The experience of this festival more than justifies Sir George Campbell's interference in the interests of humanity, and clearly proves that it is a mistake to leave the suppression of such dangerous cars to the discretion of the magistrates. Such responsibility is unfair to them, and only stimulates them to take a personal part in the ceremonial, which no English gentleman should be expected to take in all questions of idolatry apart. Henceforth the Juggonath abomination should be treated like the less dangerous and revolting Churruk, or hook-swinging festival. The priests should be let alone, to do as they choose, but after the warning that they will be held criminally responsible for the result. The Goopto priests should be put on their trial.—*Friend of India.*

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, 19th June.

Nazir Wullee Mahomed Khan, Governor of Kohistan, after realization of the revenue of Punjsher, brought fifty Mulliks as hostages to Cabul, who have not yet received permission to return to their homes, though they are very desirous of doing so. The Ameer desires that these fifty Mulliks should remain for one year at Cabul as hostages, and when their Governor goes next year to realize Government revenue, he should bring 50 men as their substitutes, and that this custom should be upheld until further orders.

Mention was made in the diary of 12th June 1873 about the fight which occurred between the Suleiman Kheyl and Kharotee tribes. Yesterday the Kharotees having arrived at Cabul threw down their goods at the door of the Ameer's Durbar, and petitioned that either His Highness should make over these goods to the Suleiman Kheyl, or put a stop to the dissension existing between them, as they are unable to endure the injury [illegible] these attacks on them, as besides great loss [illegible] of the Customs Department of Cabul, several thousand persons have been unjustly killed. The Ameer consoled them and said that he will summon all the Suleiman Kheyl Mulliks through Khodad Nazar Khan, Governor of Ghuznee, to make friendship with them; that if they agreed to do so well and good, otherwise His Highness will punish them properly with the aid of troops. His Highness deputed 100 sowars to go along with the camels of this tribe as far as Ghuznee, the Governor of which will have to send them to the grazing fields of Nadir. The reason of the despatch of this escort is lest the Suleiman Kheyl should plunder these camels by going through the Zurmat and Gordez valleys.

On Saturday night, May 24, on the arrival of the Irish mail from London at Rugby at 10-25, the fireman proceeded to rake out the fire-box of the engine, when he was horrified to discover the head of a man, the hair slightly singed, and the face partially roasted, but with the features quite recognizable. The station-master, Mr. Livock, at once telegraphed up the line, and search was made, when a mutilated trunk was found about a mile and a half from Willesden Junction, on the Rugby side. The body is believed to be that of a gentleman returning from a cricket match. On Sunday afternoon the head was sent to Willesden in charge of a police constable for identification.

SIMLA DELICACIES.

To the Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As an authority upon most matters, you may perhaps let me into the secret [illegible] fresh eggs here? I say nought about *new laid eggs*, because hill hens do not seem to understand the way to lay them, and even *fowls* I brought from the plains have imbibed bad habits and declined to supply such things since they arrived here.

I would take this opportunity of directing the attention of those who have the sanitary arrangements of the station at heart, to the baneful, not to say disgusting, practice of selling eggs in the bazaar which are totally unfit for food; a practice obtaining largely in Simla bazaars.

I am aware that these eggs, more or less addled according to age, and the amount of grease expended on the shells, are called "ginter eggs,"—sold to the native servants in European employ as "*momlette eggs*"—and administered to their masters in the form of "*omlettes*;" the onions and other savory ingredients [illegible] up with them, going some way towards disguising the *fowl* flavor—but they are none the less injurious for all that; and it is high time something was done to check the dishonest and disgusting practice. My argument is, that if the sale of stale fish, flesh, or fowl, is prohibited in the bazaars, the sale of rotten eggs, as human food, should also be prohibited; for I do not think that any medical authority can say that such things are nourishing or even wholesome; while the generality of mankind will certainly pronounce them exceedingly

Nasty.

"The Hen's Nest," Simla, 3rd July 1873.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Resolution,

Judicial Department—Judicial.

Calcutta, 8th July 1873.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accompanying extract from a letter, lately written by a public officer, with regard to the recent order prescribing office hours, be circulated with the following remarks.

2. The letter is that of an officer who used (he says) to go to office at 12-30 P.M. It quite confirms the Lieutenant-Governor's view that the practice has too often been to give only half the day to court and office work, and that the worst half. His Honor considers that the term breakfast is wholly misapplied to the meal between 11 A.M. and noon alluded to. It is not breakfast, but the mid-day meal, which divides the first and the second part of the active day. The writer is a civil servant of considerable standing; and if he has come to his time of life, as he says, in the exercise of a habit which prevents his going to office before 12-30 P.M. without constitutional disturbance, it is evident that he must have lived in times and under circumstances which admitted of such a custom being very habitual.

3. With reference to such a disclosure, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary to repeat that officers, European and native, whose habits are those of the officer alluded to, must either wholly change their habits in regard to the mid-day meal, or adopt the plan which His Honor has suggested of dividing the working day into two parts, in accordance, as he believes, with the ordinary manners of the country.

4. Many statements in the public prints and elsewhere, as also disclosures in cases brought to light by the High Court, tend to show that the order which has been passed about office hours was very much wanted; and His Honor trusts that it is strictly attended to and that supervising officers see that it is so.

Extract from letter referred to in Para. I. of the Resolution

Para. 1.—* * * * I have now introduced the change in accordance with the imperative order of the Lieutenant-Governor, which appears to allow no discretion to any magisterial officer, whatever his years or experience, if he be not fortunate enough to be a district magistrate-collector; but I find the native public dissatisfied with the alteration, while it causes me bodily discomfort owing to habits which cannot be suddenly broken through at my time of life without a certain amount of constitutional disturbance. The objection taken to the change by the native public, as represented by the mooktears, is that the usual breakfast hour of their clients is between 11 A.M. and noon, and that many of them, having long distances to come are unable to appear before noon or 1 P.M. * * * *

A. Mackenzie,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE SHAH.

The *Pioneer's* Paris correspondent writes:—

His Majesty spent twenty-fours in Moscow, and during that period appeared in seven different costumes. The colour, as I told you in another letter, of the uniforms is generally black, for that hue best shows off the glittering jewels. He wears no spurs. He never passes a looking-glass without exhibiting profound admiration for the figure he sees reflected. His Majesty rarely lifts his strange cap, and a lady at Berlin, who watched him for days in order to see the colour of his hair, was sadly disappointed when, once the wondrous head-covering was momentarily uplifted, she saw no hair at all. His Majesty is bald. The Eastern potentate may not detach his royal feet from the soil of Persia. Neither does he! They have brought bags of their Eastern clay, and every day a little of it is put in His Majesty's boots. It is to be hoped it is not gritty. Another terrible secret is whispered amongst the ladies of Germany anent the illustrious traveller—I am sure I don't understand how *they* should know—that he wears no body linen. Just imagine an endiamonded Shah without a shirt! In mentioning these little facts I am quite aware of the dreadful crime I am committing in the eyes of some of your too solemn Indian contemporaries. It is an encroachment upon the privacies of life of public men, and an infringement upon the humdrum banalities of desperately serious English journalism. My pen, however, is Parisian, and I do not affect to be a pompous writer, being but an idle gossiper. So I shall go on to tell you that the King of Persia is not likely to trouble the great State bedstead at Buckingham Palace, for His Majesty takes his rest invariably upon a carpet on the floor, and his attendants lie around him. If he awakes, and wants anything, he rouses the great official next him with a hearty kick. At the Persian court there must be a singular *mélange* of despotism and familiarity. He carries about with him his priest and his cook. The favourite dish which the latter prepares is a lamb grilled in rice. The Moolah never touches an article handled by a Christian, so the European lambs are victimized by him. After a prayer, this priest cuts their throats, and hands them over to the cook as meat for his master. It is said that the Moolah has been exhibiting so much fanaticism, and interfering so much with the naturally enlightened and inquisitive disposition of his sovereign, that the Shah has two or three times threatened to send him home.

PUNISHMENT IN THE MADRAS UNION SCHOOLS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The Rev. J. Sell is the President of the Madras Union Schools Committee. To him, on the 10th of May last, a father of one of the boys studying at the Boys' Union School sent a letter, drawing attention to the novel modes of punishment in that School and protesting against such punishments. The letter is before us, but we are not at liberty to publish it *in extenso.* It certainly discloses a very remarkable state of affairs. However indignant we may feel at the severity in vogue in the Madras Union Schools, we can scarcely repress a smile at the comic character of some of the tortures.

We read that for paltry offences such as a child being not well up in a lesson, the masters of the Boys' School inflict such punishments as the following:—

1. The child is made to kneel for a considerable time on the edge of a bench.

2. The child is made to hold out its hand. The master strikes at it with a rattan so as just to flip the tips of the fingers, when the rattan is brought back with a sudden smart crack on the *back* of the hand. This ingenious method of caning a child requires practice, but the Union School Masters are admirable adepts at it.

3. A child is made to hold his toes, whilst the rattan is applied suddenly and sharply behind. Frequently the little patient tumbles neatly on his head, in which case the stroke is thoroughly successful.

4. A child is made to stand on the very edge of a bench. Each time he overbalances himself, and topples over, torture No. 2 or No. 3 is applied.

5. A master creeps up behind a child and a violent concussion on the ears of the patient ensues. Sudden fright and deafness for the rest of the day is the result of this punishment.

6. Two dozen with a rattan, and six hours' standing on a bench is occasionally employed to quicken the mental faculties of children not yet in their 'teens.

The above are a few of the ingenious punishments by aid of which the young idea is taught to shoot in our Madras Union Schools. As an illustration of the punishment system in the boys' school, we shall now quote a portion of the letter which the correspondent we have referred to addressed on the 10th of May to the Rev. E. Sell. Here it is:—

"I have to complain of the ill-treatment particularly towards my son, a boy of 12 years of age.

On Tuesday, 6th instant, he was kept standing from half past 11 o'clock A.M. to six P.M. Having been ill for two weeks, he did not know his lessons; when he went to school he was made to stand from half past 11 A.M. to half past 12 P.M. When all the other boys were as usual allowed to go home for dinner, to come back to school at 2 o'clock; but my boy was detained in school standing continuously till half past 1 o'clock, and then sent home to his dinner. On his return to school at two he sat to his copy till half past 2 with other boys, and was again made to stand till the school gave over at half past 4; he was then kept in and made to stand till 6 P.M.

On Wednesday last, 7th inst., he was made to kneel on the ground for not having pronounced the word "tranquil" correctly. He remained in that position for half an hour. In the meantime, the child complained to Mr. Purcell that he had a sore on his knee which pained him very much. Mr. Purcell said "I don't care about it." In the evening, he not having purchased a Tamil book which he reads, and which was not to be had at the depository, was made to kneel on the floor by Mr. Tims. After a short while Mr. Purcell suggested that my son be made to kneel on the end of the bench, which was carried out unmercifully, and my son remained in that position for half an hour. On his return from school, he represented the matter to me, and I examined his leg, found the flesh raw, and inflamed about an inch round the sore, and the trowsers stained with pus and blood. I at once took him to the Secretary with a view that he might satisfy himself as to the ill-treatment to which my son was subjected, by personal inspection. He said he was satisfied, and would enquire into the matter. I would here remark that on Wednesday last, 7th instant, both the Head and Third Masters split their rattans in flogging the children."

What do our readers think was the answer of the Committee to this frightful story of brutal cruelty? Were they indignant? Did they dismiss the heartless men who thus tortured the little pupil, or, discovering the father's statements to be overdrawn, did they inform him thereof? Not a bit of it! The following curt resolution was all the aggrieved father received in answer to his letter. No enquiry, no apology, no sympathy,—only these words:—

"Extract from the Proceedings of the Directors, Union Schools, dated 20th May 1873.

Resolved, that the Under-Masters shall report all cases requiring severe punishment to the Head Master, who shall, according to his own discretion, administer such punishment.

(True Extract.)

J. T. Morton,

Secretary."

"To Mr. ———

With reference to his letter to the President dated 10th May, 1873."

After this, we have nothing more to say. We humbly offer this article to the Committee of the Madras Union Schools as a gratis advertisement!

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

(From the Circle Club Papers.)

I have all my life long been in search of "nattiness"—a perfection of material surroundings; and in this, my old age, it is my misfortune to have to declare that I have been pursuing a shadow.

I was one morning turning over the leaves of my newspaper when my eye fell on an advertisement headed "No Home Complete Without It." To see was to read, and I found that the announcement referred to an "Ivory Back Scratcher," described as "the lady's and gentleman's universal companion, a comfort in sickness, a solace in solitude," and all the rest of it. The "Back Scratcher," it appeared, was a long-handled instrument, carved at one extremity in the shape of a hand with the fingers bent, and its purpose was to enable the public to reach their own backs without the help of their friends. This, then, was needed to complete a home. I ridiculed the notion and threw the paper aside, but the advertisment was in my thoughts all day, and that very night, before retiring to rest I became for the first time in my life sensible of the want of the article in question. I tried the edge of the door in vain; and, besides, I could not but reflect that doors were not made for such uses. I remembered the proverbial Duke of Argyll, and an in sight into the true greatness of that nobleman flashed upon my mind. He must have been a man after my own heart, with a noble intolerance of means that were not logically adapted to ends. His post were landmarks in the history of Scottish civilisation, guiding the savage of the clans to the study of comfort and the peaceful arts. I wrote to that advertiser and requested him to send me one of his home-completing instruments by return of post.

It came, and with it a printed catalogue of the man's stocks. From the receipt of that fateful book dates a revolution in my life. I who had believed myself to be without one want now found desires invented for me by hundreds. I tried to scoff them into insignificance, but at the end of nearly every announcement there was the disquieting phrase "No Home Complete Without It," and the curse of completeness was upon me. My home seemed as naked as if it had been the scene of an "execution." Where was the beauty of my toilet table without that "Patent Magnetic Brush, indispensable for promoting the growth of the hair"? What was my wash-stand without the "India-rubber Tooth-brush," which the catalogue assured me was "the great desideratum" and which, to remove all possibility of hesitation, would "be exchanged if not approved of after a month's trial?" For all the years I had used scissors, I had been tempting Providence by not providing myself with a "safety" pair which closed with a spring; and at this very moment, if my cafelessness were rewarded with a cut, how could I heal that cut without the "Patent India-rubber Fingerstall—entered at Stationers' Hall"? I had some sticking plaister by me, it is true, but it lay in a drawer, and where was the "Superior Morocco Gilt-bordered Plaster Case," which alone formed its appropriate receptacle? What was I without the "Gent's Useful Companion," to hold a moustache comb, button hook, eyelet opener, nail file, whisker tweezers, and a dozen other things that a man might naturally stand in need of at any moment of the day?

The prospect in my study was equally gloomy. The sword of a dreadful affliction might be said to be suspended over my head so long as I neglected the precaution of supplying myself with an "Anti-Paralysis Penholder—reduced for the benefit of the working classes to one-and-six." With this perhaps I might write in safety, though I could hardly hope to write in comfort without the "New Revolving Inkstand," framed especially to assist the fluid to the difficult operation of finding its own level. I seized a pencil in the hope of finding one perfect implement left, but a glance at the book reminded me that I was without a "Pencil Sharpener—the artist's best friend." My very desk stood condemned, for, as the catalogue shewed, it must become a "Cylindrycal Writing Case" before I could derive any real benefit from its use.

I was sitting in a very melancholy frame of mind, when Martha, my housekeeper, called me in to lunch. I obeyed her mechanically, but the sight of the well-spread table revived me, and I was just thinking of cooling a bottle of hock, when the book flew open at an illustration of a "New Silver Ice Hammer," which reminded me that I had no proper means of breaking the ice. Nor was this all: Table requisites, page 20," said the mournful page, and I obeyed. "History," said the catalogue, "contains no record of the date of the introduction of eggs to the breakfast table, but it is certain that from a very remote antiquity the busy millions of mankind must have been sensible of the want of a machine for breaking off the top of the shell. This want is now supplied by the 'Egg Guillotine' on sale at our house." This was enough. My returning appetite left me once more, and I went to my study in feverish haste to compile a list of "requisities," without which I knew I could no longer live at peace with myself.

I wrote at first from memory, but, to guard against the possibility of omission, I afterwards ran through the catalogue from beginning to end. It was well that I did so for in a kind of flyleaf appended to the book the author merchant intimated that he had just become the sole agent for the sale of a "a Nose Straightener" of American invention, which had only to be properly adjusted at night to ensure a graceful line of nose the next morning that would last the whole of the day. I started, book in hand, for town, and went at once to the shop and produced my list, and as soon as the articles had been packed up for me, I turned towards the door with a feeling of great relief. But the tradesman interposed with the cruel courtesy of an offer to conduct me round his "establishment to inspect some few indispensables" that were *not in the catalogue.* I was in his hands, and, in the twinkling of an eye, he compelled me to add to my burdens a "cork-lined jug"—for what earthly purpose made I am unable to say, unless to guard against the injurious effect of damp on earthenware. Before I could collect myself sufficiently to ask for information on the subject, he had plunged into a lecture on the advantages of shelling peas by machinery and paring apples by pressing them on a kind of revolving spit. I bought the two contrivances for these purposes. He then fell to turning a handle of another instrument with great rapidity, asking me the while, with many apologies, if my teeth were in perfectly sound condition. I told him rather testily that they were strong enough to serve my purpose. "Because, sir," he went on, "this little invention, known as 'The Masticator, or Childhood's Friend, and Age's Best Companion' is invaluable, sir, to all persons who are averse to those quite unnecessary labours which have hitherto been associated with the pleasures of the table—(the circular—hem!). A, sir" he continued, pointing to a woodcut diagram, "is a gentleman's dinner; B is the mouth of the invention. Put A into B, and turn the handle of C or the grinder, and the food is at once ready for"———"What!" I exclaimed, with a start of horror and surprise, "am I even to eat by machinery?" and I left the ill-omened house as fast as my incumbrance of "necessaries" would permit.

A Snake in the Church.—We hear from Trichinopoly that last Sunday evening the congregation at St. John's Church at that station was disturbed by a strange intruder. Shortly after the sermon had begun, a snake, which had evidently got in by the front door, was observed about the middle of the Church, making its way up to the other end. The presence of such an unwelcome visitor of course caused a commotion among the congregation; but the intruder was soon disposed of, being trampled to death by one of the congregation, a staff serjeant, after which order was restored, and the minister, who had stopped preaching, resumed his discourse. The snake is said to have measured more than two cubits in length—*Madras Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN ENGLAND.

(Concluded from our Friday's issue.)

("Times'" special correspondent.)

Dover is well used to Royal receptions, and though the courtly composure of the Lord Warden Hotel was perhaps a little flurried at the prospect of entertaining a Sovereign whose ways might not be as the ways of other Sovereigns, nothing was lacking in the preparations either within or without. The Royal train waited in readiness on the Admiralty Pier, the raised part of which was crowded with spectators. Gangways covered with red baize denoted the landing place where the Shah was to be received by our Princes, and from which he would have to walk some hundred yards or so over red cloth to the carriage door, in full view of a most happy gathering of ticket-holders. According to the programme the train would move on with the Royal party and stop at the extempore and very prettily decorated platform leading to the Lord Warden coffee-room, in which the Shah was to receive the Corporation Address. Between the pier and the white cliffs, crowned by the old Castle, and the church lately restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, the calm water of the bay was crowded with gaily-dressed yachts. Soldiers of the 9th and 38th Regiments and of the Artillery lined the way from the hotel to the landing place, the new red tunics of the linesmen making a bright and neat array. Spectators had gathered thickly by 12 o'clock on the slopes of the town cliffs and on the crescent of the beach, and the unreserved part of the pier was black with a crush of the general public. Evergreens and flags were everywhere; but, although every one was sensible of the unusual occasion, all was order and completeness, as became a Cinque Port which had been the familiar landing place of Royalty time out of mind. The troops and the spruce band of the 38th, well practised in the Persian March, the special train with its two Royal saloons, the flags, the red cloth, and the spectators, were all ready by a quarter to 1, at which hour the ceremonial of the day began, with a silent flash and a quick-following puff from a gun on one of the Castle bastions, the report taking five full seconds to cross the bay. This was the first gun of the salute to the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, just arrived with a goodly following by special train from Charing-cross. Officials of high and higher rank found their way down the red lines of soldiers from the Lord Warden to the landing place. Now it was Sir Alfred Horsford, commandant of the district, every inch a soldier; now some Court official in even more gold lace, and now Mr. Mowll, the most courteous Mayor, surely very warm in his furs and chain, with Sir William Bodkin, the Recorder, and the black-robed Town Councillors, a sombre senate. The grand stand, done in staring calicoes, built between the Lord Warden and the beach, was crammed, so were other stands, and balconies, and house tops, and all coigns of vantage. The crescent of the beach, the pier heads of the inner harbour, and the green slopes above the white cliffs were thronged thick with people. Another salute was fired from the Castle as the Enchantress, flying the Admiralty flag, steamed out to sea, carrying Mr. Goschen and his colleagues. Of the fleet they went to meet nothing could yet be seen. There was still a haze and smoke, and at half-past 1 the ironclads were far out of sight, but not out of sound, for over the sea came first one dull heavy boom, then another, then others. These were guns indeed, and after the solid, heavy thunder from the batteries of the fleet, the Castle salutes seemed the merest popping of pistols. Just at this time—half-past 1—when all eyes were strained towards the offing, the band at the landing place struck up the National Anthem, the lines of troops presented arms, and along the red cloth spread upon the pier advanced the procession of the two Princes deputed to give the Shah his first welcome to England. The Duke of Edinburgh wore the uniform belonging to his naval rank, Prince Arthur that of the Rifle Brigade, and each the Garter riband and star, with other stars and decoration. With their Royal Highnesses were Lord Sydney in the uniform of a Lord-Lieutenant, the riband and star of the Bath, and his Chamberlain's key; Lord Granville in the blue and red of his Cinque Port Wardenship; Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, and other officers of the suites of the Court, and the various services. These made up a *cortege* of 20 or so, and as one looked at the group one might be excused for feeling confident that the attractiveness of the neat, handsome, and well-fitting British uniforms, and the stars and ribands of ancient, noble, and historic Orders would not perish beneath the weight of gold lace and glitter of jewels belonging to any Asiatic pomp. The Princes and those who accompanied and attended them were received at the landing place by Captain Bruce, R.A., the Admiralty Superintendent, by Sir Alfred Horsford, and other officials. The troops on the pier were the 38th Regiment, Colonel Henning; the 3rd Buffs, Colonel Pearson; the left wing of the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, Major Daunt; 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Colonel Granville; Royal Marines, from Walmer, Colonel Rodney; the 10th Company Royal Engineers, Captain Athorpe; and a detachment of the Kent Artillery Militia, under Captain M'Callum.

Towards 2 o'clock the fleet was plainly seen, steaming for the land. The black hulls swiftly increased in size, the Vigilant coming on very fast in front of the whole fleet, a broad arrow of foam flying from her bows. Two lines of great ships guarded the swift paddle yachts, drawing off as these neared the Bay, and taking up position in a long and stately rank stretching away upon the calm sea towards Folkestone. The members of the Shah's English Embassy arrived upon the pier, and there were conferences with Lord Sydney upon points of Persian ceremonial. The yachts steamed swiftly in, the Vigilant, the Shah on board, in front, and we upon the pier could see the manned rigging of the ironclads, and could hear the cheers the sailors gave His Majesty as he parted from the fleet. The yachts' crews in the bay also cheered, and fired their mimic artillery as the Vigilant came up to the landing place. The white folds of the Persian flag, with its golden lion crouched beside a golden sun, hung from the foremast head, and the main flew the Persian Royal standard, a lion before the rising sun, grasping a sword in his claw, with a crown above him, all in gold on a red ground. Scarcely had the Vigilant touched the pier, which she did at half-past two, when the Shah left the deck saloon and stood upon the quarter-deck. The well-known aigrette was fastened at the front of the black Persian cap of Astracan fur which His Majesty wore, but the splendours of his uniform, were obscured by a cloak. The Shah wears spectacles, but they do not hide his singularly dark eyes; his face is shaved, except the black drooping moustache, and his expression is singularly grave. As the people cheered him he raised his hand to his cap once or twice, and then re-entered the deck saloon, outside which waited Persian Princes and grandees in gold lace, green ribands and flashing stars. There was some delay in His Majesty's landing, but at last the red braize gangway was adjusted, and the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Lord Sydney, Lord Granville, and others went on board the Vigilant, and, entering the deck saloon, the English Princes welcomed the Shah to England. There was now a long pause while the luggage was carried from the steamer to the Royal train. When at last a multitude of boxes and packages, of swords in velvet cases, of silver jugs, and a golden-teapot, which caused much tittering and gossip, had been carried to the luggage-vans by blue-jackets and be-frocked and gowned servants, the Shah left the saloon, and, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur and followed by his Ministers and suite, by Sir Henry Rawlinson and his suite, by Lords Granville and Sydney, and the rest of the English party, slowly ascended the somewhat steep gangway. The band of the 38th struck up the lively Persian march, but there was other and grander music in reserve, for as the Shah set foot upon the red cloth, which was taken to be his first step on English soil, the signal was given, and the great guns of the fleet opened fire in general salute. It was a huge and mighty boom. The sound thrilled one to the marrow. His Majestey had taken off his cloak, and his coat was seen to be faced with broad rows of diamonds, with rubies between them. The scabbard of his scimitar was crusted with diamonds, and seemed to blaze and burn in the sun. Officials led the way stepping backwards in true courtly style. The Shah walked with a peculiar sauntering step, in which keen observers might delight to discover arrogance, dignity, carelessness, ease, or some other subtle to it. As the crowd cheered, His Majesty from time to time raised his hand to his cap, and slightly bent his head. The Duke of Edinburgh walked by the Shah's side, bearing himself, as he led his exalted guest to the train, with the ease and dignity of perfect breeding. The Shah entered the saloon carriage, and seated himself in the State chair, with his back to the engine. The Duke sat at his right hand Prince Arthur opposite, and the rest of the carriage was taken up by a few Persians and Englishmen of the highest rank. This Royal saloon is very gorgeous, with upholstery of amber satin; on the table in the centre was placed some delicious fruit sent by the Queen. The train moved slowly on to the hotel platform, and the people on the pier, whose attention had till now been rivetted on the Shah, turned to look at the magnificent spectacle of the saluting fleet. The brilliant flashes, the white volumes of fresh smoke sweeping away over the quiet sea, the stupendous reports, continued a little longer; then all was quiet, and the ironclads were steaming away in a double line down channel.

The Shah and the Princes and their suites entered [illegible] His Majesty retired to a room [illegible] large room [illegible] and His Majesty did not keep them long waiting. In about ten minutes he returned, and, ascending a dais of two steps, listened to the address, which was read by Sir. W. H. Bodkin, and conveyed the usual compliments and good wishes in sufficiently well-turned phrases. His demeanour was calm and courteous while the address, unintelligible to him, was being read, but his face lighted with real interest when the interpreter proceeded to turn it into Persian. The monotonous tones of the interpreter were succeeded by the Shah's own deep voice, as, turning to Sir Henry Rawlinson, he delivered his reply without pausing for a moment for a word. Sir Henry then turned the Shah's speech into English, and he did this with the most perfect ease and readiness, proving himself in the sight of all who heard him a most admirable Persian scholar. As the Shah stood on the dais his jewels were well seen, the dazzling diamond epaulets, the facings, the swords and scabbard shining from haft to tip with one pure ray and the astonishing rubies, which seemed, as they neared the collar of the uniform, to be about the diameter of the buttons on a great-coat.

His Majesty's reply to the address was as follows:—

"His Majesty desires to express his thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover for the very kind and cordial address which they have just presented to him. He says he accepts this welcome from the loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen in the same spirit as that in which it is offered. He can never forget the early date and the long continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the Governments of England and Persia, and, believing as he does that the interest of the two countries are in the East to a great extent identical, he is perfectly satisfied that those interests will be strengthened and increased by his visit to this country. In conclusion he says that in entering the dominions of Queen Victoria he feels that he comes among friends and well-wishers."

His Majesty and the Princes and some 15 or 20 Persians and Englishmen of the highest rank now retired to a smaller room, in which luncheon was served, the table being set with the most beautiful fruit that Covent-garden could produce. Another small room was allotted to Lord Sydney and others, and in the large room lunch was served for the rest of the passengers by the Royal train. The band of the 3d Buffs played before the windows of the hotel during lunch time, which lasted till a quarter-past 4, when the Shah and the Princes, and their large and brilliant following, again entered the train, which soon passed out of the decorated station and beyond the cheering crowd. From the railway the ironclads were seen on their way down channel. At Shorncliffe the troops of the Camp were drawn up, and the trains slackened to five miles an hour as it passed the double rank of infantry presenting arms and lowering colours. The troops looked well, and it was a pretty spectacle. On the train rushed through woody Kent, which is not looking its prettiest yet, for the hops are only half way up the poles. As London was neared, the sky became over-clouded, and there were fears of rain—fears which proved most cruelly true. A few minutes' delay from a hot axle at Sevenoaks gave some spectators a lucky chance, and served to show the excellence of the system of electric signalling in use on the South-Eastern, and how a train going at 40 miles may be pulled up in 350 yards. Charing-cross Station was entered about six o'clock. Very pretty it looked with its waving flags and brilliant bank of spectators in a grand stand. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and a brilliant and distinguished suite were waiting on the platform. The band played the Persian March, and, as the train stopped, the Prince of Wales entered the Royal saloon, and after welcoming the Shah sat down on his right hand and conversed for some minutes by the help of a Persian interpreter, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur having left the carriage. The Shah evidently met the Heir to the Throne of England with the liveliest pleasure and interest, if one may judge by the expression and animation which lit up the fine and stately gravity of his countenance. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were then presented by the Prince of Wales to the Shah, His Majesty standing at the carriage door and shaking hands with each in turn.

Presently Lord Ailesbury, as Master of the Horse, announced that all was ready for leaving the station. Thirteen State carriages, with magnificent horses in splendid trappings and servants in gorgeous liveries, were drawn up by the platform. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales, with Lord Ailesbury and a Persian officer of high rank, entered the last, other Princes and dignitaries having been seated in due order in other carriages, the procession moved forward, and a Shah of Persia drove in State out of the Charing-cross Railway station, to encounter the bewildering and impressive tumult of a London crowd, and, alas! to encounter also the merciless and disheartening fall of London rain!

The Royal train was driven by Mr. A. M. Watkin, and Sir Edward Watkin, the chairman, and other directors and officials of the South-Eastern Railway, travelled in the train from London to Dover and back. The South-Eastern Railway Company must be congratulated for their excellent and liberal arrangements. The display at Charing-cross was very pretty, and could not have been better done.

The people seemed to be more sorry for their guest than for themselves, and as the first Royal carriage came forth a loud cheer burst out. The cheering increased as carriage after carriage passed, the people being undecided as to which contained the Shah, and they were evidently determined that there should be no mistake regarding their welcome, for the cheers were redoubled, and became a mighty roar when the open carriage containing the Prince of Wales and the Shah was seen behind all others followed by a squadron of the Blues. The rain fell heavier as the Royal party drove on, and they went up to the Horse Guards at a somewhat quick pace, the whole way being as thronged as at the station, and the people everywhere showing the same good feeling. The scene in the Park was most striking. The throngs which had taken up their places from the Horse Guards to Buckingham Palace were immense, seeming to stretch away to the railings on the left and right, and the steps below the Duke of York's Column to the Column itself presented the appearance of a sea of faces. Each side was kept by the Grenadier Guards, whose colours in memory of Waterloo were decked with laurel. Before the procession had reached the Park, however, the storm had become exceedingly heavy. At Marlborough House the space had been kept clear between the garden and the Park, in order that the family of the Prince of Wales should be able to witness the procession, but the downpour had then become most uncompromising, and but little could have been seen of His Majesty. There was, notwithstanding the wet, no confusion; the troops saluted as if the weather had been most brilliant. There was no attempt to break the lines, loud cheering welcomed and followed the carriages, and until they had passed there was no attempt to seek shelter from the drenching storm. The carriage in which the Prince and the Shah rode was not wholly closed, and when the Royal party passed through the gates they were quite drenched. At the Palace there was a large and brilliant company assembled, including the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Bessborough, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, and Colonel Maude. A large detachment of Guards filled the quadrangle, where the Royal party descended. The police arrangements in the Park were under Captain Harris, and with him were Mr. Gurnon and Mr. Mott. Colonel Henderson himself superintended the preparations so far as the police were concerned, and the military and civil forces acted well together and were aided in no slight degree by the thoroughly English spirit of the vast crowds who, whatever the pains, had the satisfaction of welcoming the Persian potentate to the capital of the English Empire.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,
Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £290 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.
The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.
The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.
Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.
MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. ,, 14 ,, ,, ...2¾ ,, ,, 21 ,, ,, ...3 ,, ,, } For amounts above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden
Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

FOR SALE, a pair of Fast-trotting well-matched AUSTRALIAN CARRIAGE HORSES. Price Rs. 1,200.
A Handsome Iron Grey GALLOWAY, will make a good Lady's Riding Horse. Price Rs. 600.
A circular-fronted double-seated, Side Winders, Miniature BROUGHAM, built expressly for the Undersigned.
Also, all information regarding Buying and Selling Horses and Carriages, &c., &c.—Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1873.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
Contents.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak,
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak Company.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fare for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
Agents:—
Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Calcutta............Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London.............G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.............Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran...........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......."Observer" Office.
Poona...............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.............Railway Refreshment Rooms.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.
CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—
STILL HOCKS— Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES— Rs. 28*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS— Rs. 88
Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 31, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA— Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* Rs. 26
PORTS— Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28,* Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 11-8*, Rs. 1*
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15, Rs. 17*, Rs. 193
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 33*
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE— Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 28
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne) Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light— Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel— Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch— Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM— Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White— Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA— Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY— Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW— Rs. 27
Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

INDIA PALE ALE.
Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition.
In Casks of 3 doz. qts.........Rs. 16-8 per Cask.
In Casks of 6 doz. pts.........,, 21-0 ,,

TERMS.
Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SALE OF Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.
TERMS—CASH ONLY.
THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co.:—

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
SHERRY.		
Class 2—A pale dry Wine	17	4
Do. 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20	4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24	12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	25	4
BUCELLAS.		
A delicate and light Wine	15	8
MARSALA.		
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13	4
MADEIRA.		
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORT.		
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13	4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21	8
CHAMPAGNE.		
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	23	[illegible]
Half Pints	13	[illegible]
STILL HOCK.		
Fine light Hock, Pints 2 dozen	15	0
Extra quality, Pints 2 dozen	19	0
STILL MOSELLE.		
Extra quality	17	4
CLARET.		
Dinner Wine	14	8
After-Dinner Wine	20	12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26	4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16	[illegible]
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, 22-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.		
BURGUNDY.		
Sparkling Red	28	0
TENT.		
First Quality	25	8
SAUTERNES.		
A pure wholesome Wine	14	[illegible]
GINGER WINE.		
Payne & Co.'s	11	12
GIN.		
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured, fully matured in wood before bottling	14	8
Dry	12	12
WHISKEY.		
Finest Scotch	13	8
Do. Irish	16	0
BITTERS.		
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12	[illegible]

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside [illegible] of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, Dwelling-houses, at Rates. [illegible] CLAIMS [illegible] by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agent.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.